VOL. LX. - NO. 40

rt of ores

ooth it is ness

AFE cake

ound

will

enty

aid.

nis

)ns

1ed

ies

as

S.

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN

MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN PUB. CO., Publishers and Proprietors, ISSUED WEEKLY AT

> NO. 3 STATE STREET. Boston, Mass. TERMS:

annum, in advance. \$2.50 if not paid in Postage free. Single copies 5 cents.

spaper discontinued, except at the option of the groprietor, until all arrearages are paid. oprietor, until all arrearages are paid.

bersons sending contributions to THE PLOUGHMAN

cuse in its columns must sign their name, not

cessarily for publication, but as a guarantee of

oil faith, otherwise they will be consigned to the

istebasket. All matter intended for publication

ontil be written on note size paper, with ink, and

Intered as second-class mail matter Agricultural.

Food Value of Potatoes.

We consider the potato a much-overrated Walter Raleigh performed no greater service In six hundred litters of Chester White there to England than to introduce the potato and the tobacco plants, we can scarcely blame ter; there were 2236 boars and 2319 sows. This King James for ordering his execution. is certainly not a bad showing, if it includes Having from seventy to eighty-five per cent. of water, potatoes are but little more nutritions than the melon or cucumber, and that little is mainly due to the starch, which may vary from fifteen to twenty-five per cent., according to the variety and condition and is not large, as there were 6062 boars to 7501 soil on which they are grown. The same variation may be seen in the amount of woody fibre, indigestible, which is from three to seven per cent., while the gum, dex- at Douglass, Ill., fifty-four head sold at trine and sugar does not vary as much or \$4800.50, an average of \$89.90 each. One seldom more than from three to four per sow sold at \$560, and the same buyer got cent., and the albumen, gluten and casein another at \$220, while another sow sold at together are but about two per cent. Thus the actual amount of nutrition in the root seldom exceeds fifteen per cent. and often that section still think the Poland China a

likely to be digested. It is also a fact that those varieties which mals.

or for stock feeding, for which last purpose him as we found him. experiments have shown it to exceed any ther roots, unless we class the peanut among the root crops.

rding to the latest tables we have access

and rice-eating countries.

ant do not rest entirely upon its lack of tritive qualities. Its liability to disease. nich may destroy the entire crop, as it did Ireland about fifty-five years ago, when ere were thousands who died of starvaon because they had made that their prin-pal diet, and thus almost their only crop, years the cattle of Herefordshire have had a land the prairies of the West crops can be an objection that is not entirely overcome.

ntaining fruits in their bill of fare.

beast, whether green or dry, but are unwholesome if not poisonous to all animals.

The application of double the quantity of too compact, and you keep from them one tended by the manure given in our bill of costs would intoo compact, and you keep from them one tended plant foods.

The application of double the quantity of too compact, and you keep from them one tended plant foods.

Live Stock Notes

A man in Austerlitz, N. Y., has a flock of black or brown sheep. He began two years ago and accumulated fifty, which cost some trouble and money, but they have now increased to seventy, and he hopes to increase this number by breeding. He claims that while an occasional white lamb appears, he will have many more black ones. recently had enough of the wool from this flock spun and woven into about one hundred yards of a rich brown-black color, without any dye being used on it, and he has sent pieces of the cloth to President Mc-Kinley and Senator Thomas C. Platt, that they may have suits made from it.

In order to test the truth of the statement that pure-bred swine were not as prolific as cross breeds, or those not of pure breeds, Professor Bittiry of the Indiana Experiment Station took the trouble to search the registers of the Berkshire, Poland China and Chester White to see the number of pigs credited to the sows there. They were taken equally from the first and last litters recorded for each sow, and show the number f pigs farrowed and raised. In four hundred litters of Berkshires there was an average of over seven pigs to a litter, or 2866 pigs, of which 1498 were boars and 1368 sows. From one thousand Poland China sows there were 6542 pigs raised, or over 61 to a litter as root in our domestic economy, and if Sir an average; 3228 were boars and 3814 sows. were 4550 pigs, an average of over 7½ to a litthe first and later litters, as the first is usually less in number than any of the subsequent ones with any breeder, and the average of two thousand litters is nearly seven to a litter. The preponderance of females sows.

At an auction sale of Poland China hogs \$370, and a June male pig sold at \$260. This is an indication that the swine breeders in falls to ten per cent., not all of which is good breed, and that they do not mean to keep poor stock if money will buy good ani-

English writers who speak of the potato be- waste product of the farm. Some people accept what he can get for poor ones. fore the days of King James, but it was the may say that very fat pork is not wholesome, sweet potato, or batata, that they referred but when we eat fat pork we eat it as we do butter, for the fat that is in it, and when we will condense. In effect it advises This, although containing less starch, has we do not want fat we can find lean meat in more sugar, and is much more nutritious, the pig as well as in other animals. Not all one bushel being thought equal to about runt pigs may give as good satisfaction as three of our potatoes, either for human food this one gave us, but we are speaking of

In the Breeders' Gazette an Indiana farmer reports his experience with fall As a starchy food the potato, averaging pigs. They were dropped Aug. 13, 1900, and thout eighteen per cent., is exceeded by peas | when large enough to crack corn they were with about thirty-two per cent., beans thirty- given milk and slop. When a little older our to thirty-six per cent., wheat flour fifty- they had some corn and oats ground tosix to seventy-two per cent., oat meal fifty- gether mixed with hot water, and during go when he pleases. The best food is said ine per cent., rye meal sixty-one per cent., coldest days this was given about milk warm. They were sold Feb. 1, at five months eighteen days old, and averaged two hundred pounds each, at \$5 per hundredand sago with even larger percentages, acfact that they were well-bred Poland China, Thus a pound of rice will sustain life had good care, and did not get too much out as long as about four pounds of pota- corn. They gained over a pound a day from es, which goes far toward accounting for birth to sale. When a man can succeed as small expense of food in the rice-grow-well as this it is little use to tell him that fall pigs cannot be made to pay. With such But the objections to the potato as a food pigs and such care they will grow as well in fall as in the spring, and there is more profit in two litters a year sold at two hundred pounds weight than in three times as many hogs fed to four hundred pounds each.

reputation for fattening easily, maturing raised at the least cost, for these are rich by en in these days, when we have made early and being the best beef that was sent me progress in preventing this disease by to market when slaughtered. Almost from the first the white face which is now a char-An extensive diet of a food which is so acteristic of the breed was usual among ugely composed of water and starch we do them, though it was sometimes disfigured ot consider favorable to the best mental or with blotches of red, even as we have seen dysical development of a people, notwith- some marked since we can remember. Yet tanding all the arguments of the vegetari- rejection of such animals as breeders has s, who, by the way, are usually careful to resulted in making the chance of a mottled lude the oily nuts and the sweet or sugar- face very small, at the same time retaining all the original features and improving The potato is one of the most exhaustive them. No pure bred has sold at such high ops to the soil that we grow as a staple prices in the beef-producing sections of this statement, for they are really but interop, taking in roots, stalk and leaves more country as the Hereford, and the demand for changable names for the same thing. Muck han double the amount of potash, lime and the bulls to cross upon the Western stock hosphoric acid of any root excepting the has been almost unlimited, as even the first arnip, and far exceeding that crop, while cross upon a native or scrub usually proves that have decomposed inside the animal, and with the potato the larger part is taken by a good beef animal, looking almost like the from which it be taken, to promote its he tops, which are not edible for man or pure-bred sire and capable of being fatted growth and yield milk, it may be about one-



BOSTON, MASS., SATURDAY, JUNE 29 1901

year is an important part of the business of about equal in plant food value to muck, It is also a fact that those varieties which are best liked for table purposes, as cooking which is always made from the water-loving are best liked for table purposes, as cooking which is always made from the water-loving inferior grasses. If, therefore, the meadow dry and mealy, are not the most nutritious. suggestion that pig growers should kill all is known, or as it may be judged by the of our farmer was thoroughly decomposed, A general average places the nutrition in rout pigs at birth. It may be good policy teeth, yet there are times when this rule it was essentially but a big mass of manure, one hundred pounds of wheat as equal to in some cases, but perhaps not in all. We should not govern. A ewe known to proone hundred pounds of wheat as equal to in some cases, but perhaps not in all. We should not govern. A ewe known to proonce bought a runt pig, at what we thought duce good lambs each year should be kept land soil for the last thirty years, on which last thirty years, or which last thirty years, or which last thirty years, or which las 600 to 650 pounds. Thus one bushel of wheat was a fair price for the little fellow, and he even at the risk of her dying of old age, I have raised from two to twenty acres ural products of Russia as are usually and is equal to from five to six bushels of potatoes as far as nutritive quality goes.

was a runt when we killed him at a which may not happen until she is twelve to easily spoiled en route. The firm has refrigerator steamers built and weekly trips The potato, tomato, egg plant and the we never made as much pork at so small an for, and a little pains is taken to see that its land character has generally been more will be made. By means of the Siberian capsicum or cayenne paper are all placed in the same natural class by botanists, that same natural class by botanists, that more to our liking. He was not an "Eng-she may have repaid the cost of the same natural class by botanists, that same natural class by botanists, that more to our liking. He was not an "Eng-she may have repaid the cost of her keeping when spread upon the land has been from the Siberian butter of which so much has of the disposition to ask the question "What known as solanacea or solanum, and so are the tobacco, mandrake, henbane, stramonium or thorn apple, bitters weet, belladonna and the night shades, all of which have more as the saying was, could scarcely see out of But there are often as the saying was, could scarcely see out of But there are often the same as in over five million pounds of butter will be as the saying was, could scarcely see out of But there are often the same as in over five million pounds of butter will be as the saying was, could scarcely see out of But there are often the same as in over five million pounds of butter will be exported during the same as in over five million pounds of butter will be exported during the same as in over five million pounds of butter will be exported during the same as in over five million pounds of butter will be as the saying was, could scarcely see out of But there are often the same as in over five million pounds of butter will be exported during the same as in over five million pounds of butter will be exported during the same as in over five million pounds of butter will be exported during the same as in over five million pounds of butter will be as the saying was, could scarcely see out of But there are often the same as in over five million pounds of butter will be as the saying was, could scarcely see out of But there are often the same as in over five million pounds of butter will be as the saying was, could scarcely see out of But there are often the same as in over five million pounds of butter will be as the saying was, could scarcely see out of But there are often the same as in over five million pounds of butter will be as the saying was could scarcely see out of But there are often the same as in over five million pounds of butter will be as the saying was could scarcely see out of But there are often the same as in over five million pounds of butter will be as the saying was considered the same as in over five million pounds of butter will be as the saying was considered the same as in over five million pounds of butter will be as the saying was considered the same as in or less of poisonous properties in fruit, his eyes, because the fat on his little face than age which should be reason for rehas been for men \$1.38 a day, for boy

The Department of Agriculture has to turn our milk into butter and get rid of it,

The Department of Agriculture has a contain every seventy five cents. leaves or root. In fact, the potato has some the solution of this property raw, and more if the ever squealed from the day we bought him signing them to slaughter. Barrenness, deverties the signing them to slaughter. Barrenness, deverties the signing them to slaughter the cost of an acre of the establishment of the establi has been much exposed to sun and wind. until the butcher got the knife in him, but fective udders, rupture and failure to pro-onions as follows: The sweet potato does not belong to the would eat less than two quarts of cooked duce milk enough for one lamb at least are same order or class of plants. It is said to sweet apples, or of waste vegetables cooked good reasons for condemning them, and lack Ten cords of manure, costing when plowed in 40.00 ment stations. This plan of carrying on a of its maker, that has been about all we have originated in the East Indies, and to and mixed with milk and a little of fleece or defects in form, as weak necks, have been introduced through Spain into meal, and go to his straw, to remain mean heads or bad shape of either fore or England under the Spanish name of batata perfectly contented until we called him hindquarters, should not be excused unless before Sir Walter Raleigh brought the out again. That was when we were some other good quality more than counterpotato from America, but the latter was young, and we kept no exact account of balances the fault. The hardest task for a even the name of the other, as it had been food, but we doubt if he ate 200 pounds of sheep or cattle owner is to learn to refuse a Four stidings.... changed into English. There are early meal in his life. His other food was the good price for the best animals, and to

Some one in Blooded Stock gives very putting him in a lot by himself, entirely away from other hogs, or if a dainty feeder put one or two young pigs with him, that he may play the hog and eat to keep them from getting it. Handle him frequently to make him tame and gentle, and learn him to be driven quietly with whip or switch. From pen to pasture and back will be easiest way of beginning on him. Give good, warm bed, plenty of pure water, and provide a mixture of salt and hard wood ashes to which he can with pumpkins and sugar beets, or finely cut clover hay and roots.

Some growers claim that they can rais onions with profit at twenty-five cents a bushel, while others declare that unless they average over fifty cents they are getting only a new dollar for an old one. Varying elments enter into the cost of production-the value of land, the price of labor and cost of manure vary with localities, while the condition of the land for richness, for ease in working and freedom from weeds varies in every locality.

the gift of nature and have soil which is easy to work and is usually comparatively free from weeds. A market farmer who removed from my vicinity into the State of extra. The crops of one thousand bushels meadow in his new home he was raising as sions are very suggestive as to the profitable heavy a crop of onions without any manure possibilities of the crop, which are, to a large or fertilizer as he used to raise in Massachusetts by the application of ten or twelve cords to the acre.

A consideration of what manure and muck is made from grasses that have decomposed outside the animal, and manure from grasses

Interest on land.....

Seed, 4j pounds..... Four hand weedings..... Farming crop

twenty-eight cents a bushel, which I consider as low a figure as good onions can be raised exceptional. We might cheapen the cost of would be too great to make that step a wise one, as quality affects price, and the difference between a crop raised by the cheapest of seed and the highest priced would be less

substitute hand-raking for the use of the Meeker harrow the cost of the crop would be increased, because this harrow on most men, and do it well. We have assumed our crop to be one of five hundred bushels to the acre. That would be called a good crop, while anything above that would be called in most localities

than a cent a bushel, while the differ-

would amount in round numbers to \$38.

sure the extra three hundred bushels, barring the attacks from fungus and insect enemies, to which a heavily manured crop would be even less liable than a scantily manured one, yet it is the extra loss that ers. This increase of crop, amounting to result of such a murderous (?) warfare. An three hundred bushels at an outlay of \$78 extra, would be at a cost of only twenty-six a government official who was troubled per cent. interest on a seven months' invest-ment, or at the rate of over forty-six per ment, or at the rate of over forty-six per

\$198, the farmer that raises only four hundred bushels to the acre (there are many eggs go off and die on another man's farm crops of such, of which I have had my share) just clears his bread bag, barely getting a new dollar for an old one. This is not always a matter within the control of even the most experienced farmer, for the coming and the going of the mildew blight, the black fungus and the maggot are matters where "the best laid schemes of (shrewdest) men gang aft a-gley."—J. J. H. Gregory, Marblehead, Mass., in New York Tribune.

Work of Our Consuls.

Consul Fleming at Edinburgh, Scotland, reports that a grain elevator of American design is being erected at Leith. He states Republic the large quantity of 32½ per cent., that it will be wholly of American design, material and equipment,—timber, iron, nails, eent., Canada 84-5 per cent., and the United electric appliances, etc., all having their origin in the United States.

A case of sending coals to Newcastle is subjects. reported by Consul Warner from Leipzig, Germany. Potatoes, he says, are being exported from Germany to the United States published, some startling facts as to the for the first time this year. So far, the widespread use of preservatives of food shipments made have been small, but there products in this country. He shows that is every indication that they will be in- the manufacture of such chemical concreased. Orders, he says, are even heavy coctions has become a distinct industry, and for next season. Our own farmers can that even "embalming" is practiced. profit by this in purchasing seed potatoes of these preservatives, he states, are harmfrom Germany and raising this particular ful to the digestion, even when taken in variety, which, it is stated, are used in our small doses. hotels for salads.

the Russian secretary of the treasury for its in the land sub-soiled, the beet assumes establishment of a direct line of steamers the shape of a symmetrical tapering V. in

" American system."

Affact not generally known is that the titled. 17.00 German stations do not have any considera-. 2.00 stand as field experiments, except as they clared iconoclastic in saying what I do Gathering in bags and carting crop to barn...16.00 may do so in co-operation with farmers. number of animals, and usually cover but to devote one's self to butter making as

This makes the cost per bushel on a crop ment farm, and this was only established of five hundred bushels 394 cents. If our five years ago. The farm has evidently atsoil is so rich that we can dispense with tracted a good deal of attention in Germany about it, and try to learn all he can about the manure and fertilizer, and so free from big during the few years it has been in operaweeds that it will require to be hand weeded tion, and has appealed not only to the pracout twice, and that with but two each time, tical farmers, but to higher officials as well.

and slid only three times, these items of Watch out for the ladybug; and when you common cost, subtracted from the above have found her treat her as you would your total, will make our crop cost us only best friend who has aided you in the hour of danger. She is the signal beacon indicating the presence of the farmer's enemies, for in this country under conditions very the insects and the parasites. The red on her back is in strong contrast to the green seed, but the risk in the quality of the crop foliage, and there is no trouble in seeing her at work destroying the plant enemy. There is an unfortunate belief that the ladybug is the true plant destroyer, as generally a wormeatenplant is found where her presence is discovered. She is not guilty, but if left ence between the quality of the two crops alone will rid the farmer of a dangerous would be likely to be several cents a pest. She is a plant preserver. bushel. On the other hand, if we should

Department of Agriculture recites some our dairies. No more slovenly work four hundred experiments made toward L the milk room. Cleanliness is, away soils will do the work of a dozen or more protecting man against mosquitoes by chem- below par in many dairies, I even ducted for the purpose of discovering substances which could safely be used upon the exposed parts of the body and which would and clean; pans, pails, creameries, sepanate of the body and which would and clean; pans, pails, creameries, sepanate of the body and which would and clean; pans, pails, creameries, sepanate of the body and which would be considered to the constant of the body and which would be considered to the constant of the body and which would be considered to the constant of the body and which would be considered to the constant of the body and which would be considered to the constant of the body and which would be considered to the constant of the body and which would be considered to the constant of the body and which would be considered to the constant of the body and which would be considered to the constant of the body and which would be considered to the constant of the body and which would be considered to the constant of the body and which would be considered to the constant of the body and which would be considered to the constant of the body and which would be considered to the constant of the body and which would be considered to the constant of the body and which would be considered to the constant of the body and which would be considered to the constant of the kill mosquitoes. Notwithstanding the ex- rators, churns, everything must be pure and haustive character of the tests, none of them sweet. This is a sine qua non. Further, proved effective, and the mosquito still our products must be put upon the market New York told me that on a reclaimed to the acre which I have seen on two occa-

this is liable to occur by the compression of To raise a crop of eight hundred bushels the soil about the roots, or by saturating the to the acre (not very rare, I have had sev- soil with water and thus preventing access will not do it. Clean neat little packages really are will extract all surprise from the eral such) would require no extra cost under of air. By pulverizing the surface two to several of our items of expense, such as in-three inches deep, and maintaining that con-terest or labor, plowing and preparation of dition, air is admitted, moisture may be ab-gest themselves to the thoughful man. the soil, seed planting, sliding and weeding; sorbed from the air, while the subsoil is Andessentials are worth while always. while the remaining items of expense, maprevented from giving off what moisture it nure excepted, would be increased three-has retained. Legumes and other plants eighths only, which, as one can easily figure, have the power to abstract nitrogen from the air, but make the soil about their roots

WHOLE NO. 3101

What farmer who is troubled with the noisy crow has not noticed that if he goes into the orchard and digs a pit in which he sits all day, gun in hand, the crows will transfer their affections to the fowlyard, would be caused should a heavily manured and when he lies in wait there, the bird of ill omen will be in the orchard. Perhaps as a check to the enterprise of many farm- two or three crow carcasses will be the Australian journal cites an experiment by cents a bushel, whereas the five hundred with crows and who found an effective bushels were raised at a cost of 39½ cents a method of destroying them by injecting bushel. What a bank to pay thirty-three strychnine into eggs with a hypodermic ent. per annum.

The cost of raising and marketing one loaded eggs (a decent dog, it is stated, does acre of onions as originally figured being not eat eggs), but would serve him a good eggs go off and die on another man's farm.

While a freezing temperature will kill nearly every kind of good seed, yet weeds seem to thrive in spite of all cold conditions. An experiment by means of liquid air has shown that weed seeds exposed to a temperature of 150° below zero upon being thawed out and planted produced good (or rather injurious) plants.

The Pall Mall Gazette deplores the fact that in 1892 Great Britain imported thirtysix per cent, of its wheat from Russia, thirty per cent. from the United States, fifteen per cent. from India and three and four per cent. from Australia and Canada. In 1900 Russia sent only 32 per cent., the Argentine States 47‡ per cent. Patriotism does not seem to be effective with King Edward's

Prof. W. D. Bigelow of the Department of Agriculture shows in the Year Book, just

A commercial house at Riga, Russia, reports Consul-General Guenther at Frankfort, Germany, has received a contract from the advantage of sub-soiling for this crop. molar tooth with big pronged roots.

GUY E. MITCHELL

What is Worth While?

question of the establishment of experi- be placed beyond our reach and disposed of. mental farms in connection with her expering mo matter whether or not it proved worthy small farm in connection with the station, cared for. Of course there have always been conscientious dairymen. They have conducted on a more or less practical scale, been the very salt of the earth, saving the Harrowing, plank dragging and meekering. 4.60 is referred to by the Germans as the reputation of all of the rest of us from the disgrace to which we have justly been en-

Now, just what is worth while in the art here. I believe the time has come when we

In the first place, then, it is worth while though everything we have and ever expect The Halle station is probably the only one to be were at stake. Dairying is not a secondary matter with the man who is thoroughly in earnest about his business. times. He will understand that every pound of poor butter he puts on the market will be an argument against success.

Then it is worth while to get into one's possession a herd of good cows. The day has gone past when any man can keep up with the procession who pins his faith to a lot of poor cows and says, "A cow is a cow. Anything with a head, horns and hoofs will answer my description of a cow." here has been made the greatest mistakes of our lives. We must have better cows. We will have them when we conclude that we must have them. And it is worth while to feed our cows for

their work. It is worth while to have modern appliances everywhere. It is worth A foreign report just received at the while to be absolutely neat and clean about cal agents. These experiments were con- this day and age of the world. But it in attractive form. Butter may be stored in Plant suffocation is apt to be to the minds almost anything, but no one wants to buy degree, under the control of the market garof agriculturists an unheard of subject. Yet the thing he means to place upon his table and eat out of a dirty, greasy, wretched looking package. And what is more, he

E. L. VINCENT.

Broome County, New York.

Uncle Davy Cahill will campaign four horses this year; at least that is his present intention.

Agricultural.

Dairy Notes.

Those who bought butter for cold storage in June last year found that they were not able to get what they thought a fair profit on it, and this year much more was taken in May, where it could be found to have any decided grass flavor. They do not feel safe in storing much if it is likely to cost them over nineteen cents a pound, and they may decide that even that is too high in a season when grass feed is abundant, and when there seems a possibility of many dairy districts paying more attention to making more butter in winter, getting as good a flavor from a well-balanced ration of ensilage, clover hay and grain mixture as is found in the June-made butter. There is no doubt but that our exports of butter could be greatly increased if the price of our best creamery was not so high as to virtually place it at a great disadvantage in English markets. The experiments of Secretary Wilson have proved that we can produce a grade of butter here that will successfully compete in England with he Danish or the best Holland butter, but they are not willing to pay as much for it in London as it sells for in New York or Boston, while dealers there send agents here to buy renovated butter, or imitation creamery, or ladle packed, at the lowest possible prices, because they can then with "American butter" undersell their competitors, who are supplied by the European cream

A test made at the Vanderbilt farm in Biitmore, N. C., resulted in the production of three pounds of unsalted butter from the cream of one cow's milk. Three ounces of salt were added to that and it was worked very slightly for less than one minute. The salted butter weighed two pounds fourteen and one-half ounces, there having been four and a half ounces of moisture, either water or buttermilk, worked out. The woman who said she always put plenty of salt in her butter because salt only cost a cent a pound and butter sold for a shilling, did not increase her profits as much as she expected.

"Buff Jersey" writes that he attended a Farmers' Institute a short time ago, and left the ten cows that he usually milked when at home to be milked that evening by the boys who milked the others. As they milked the others first, and his some fortyfive minutes later than the usual time, they gave their full amount that night, but when he milked the next morning they shrank from one to three pounds each, and not quite as much at night, but it took from Thursday morning to Friday night to bring them back to their normal yield, as a result of that one change of the persons who did the milking, and the variation from the usual hour. The scales in the stable are what tell the story of such mistakes as that, though we learned the same thing years ago when we were away from home over night, and left a man to milk the cows we had been milking. He was as good next morning we found an average shrinkage of about a pint to the cow. And this happened not once, but several times in four

The Canadian Department of Trade and Commerce is in receipt of reports from the Government agent at Glasgow, which has communications from fourteen wholesale dealers in Scotland and the north of England, who handle dairy products. They are nearly all very discouraging to the pros pects for an increase in the demand for Canadian goods there, and many of them decidedly encouraging to the American producers. In every instance, says the Montreal Gazette, fault is found with the Canadian butter, and in many instances with Canadian cheese. One firm in Glasgow says Eastern Company reports a stock of 13,961 tains of the Cevennes, in the south of France. "preferred to Canadian cheese, because of their closeness of texture, freeness of stock is 99,473 tubs, against 81,215 tubs same it has been handed down through many meat and mild flavor," while the faults of Canadian cheese the past season have been acidy texture and a weedy flavor, which may be partly due to the weather conditions, but the makers and farmers are not blameless. They have many customers who at not touch a box of it again.

Of the Canadian butter they say its fault is that it does not keep well, and until this fault is remedied there is no hope of trade improving or expanding. Another Glasgow firm says the trouble with butter is that the shippers keep it too long in cold storage in Canada, and when it arrives there, it goes of very rapidly through having been overkent. Another firm makes similar complaint of the butter, and says Ontario cheese have proved very disappointing to dealers and consumers as nobody will look at a strong, off-flavored cheese.

A Leith firm says the system of hard freezing prevents the butter from being properly judged, and factory men have passed off inferior grades when frozen They had June creamery the past season said to have shipped direct from the cream ery, which was stale in three days after i was received. An Edinburgh firm says that Canadian

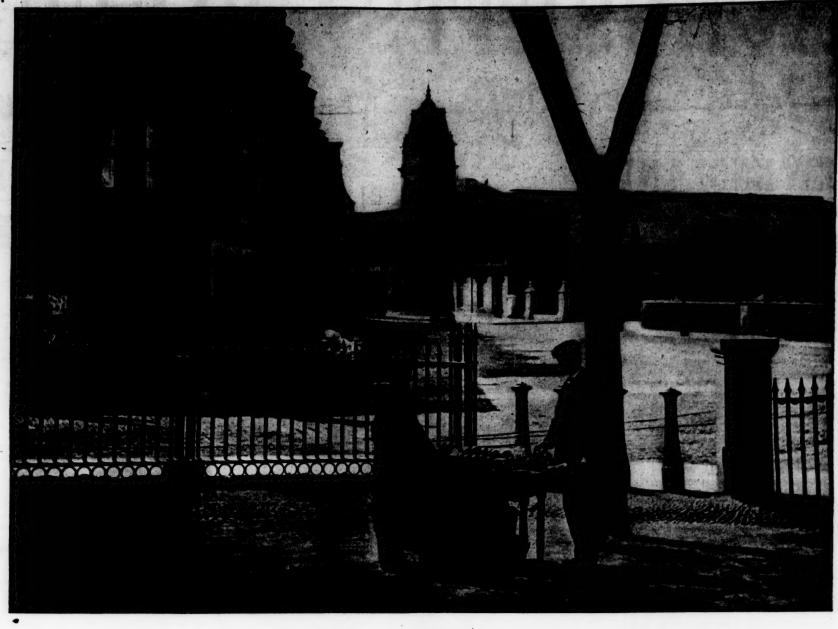
cheese is too hurriedly sent to market, too little time allowed for development, and too little care taken in the making, and a Leith firm complains of heavy losses on butter because of blue mould appearing on it, due to the weak nature of the butter, and it being badly packed in the packages. Other complaints of butter are irregular-

ity in the amount of salt used, and often of too much salt; of an oily or fishy flavor in the product of a number of creameries, and and the frailty of the packages it is put in, many of which are smashed in transporta

As the reports we have heretofore used of the trade in dairy products, sent out by the Canadian authorities, have claimed great improvement and have been generally unfavorable to the cheese and butter from the United States, we think it only fair to publish the other side of the question, as it comes from the highest authority. The faults pointed out may have a lesson for some of the creameries in the States.

Butter Market.

While there are not many sales made a higher prices here than a week ago, many and finally find their way into the stables lots are held at 201 to 201 cents, and whe that cannot be obtained they go to cold storage. This, with the fact that many are buying desirable lots to put in storage unts for the increase there of nearly 25,000 tubs during the week. Western and Northern markets generally range 1 to cent higher than last week. Extra creame may be quoted here at 20 to 201 cents for Northern and Western assorted sizes, and 20 for large New York or Western large ash tubs. Northern firsts 181 to 19 cents and Western 18 to 19 cents, seconds 16 to 17 cents. Best marks of Eastern bring 19 cents, and fair to good 16 to 18 cents. Boxes and prints in full supply and



VIEWS OF OLD BOSTON, No. 4.

View of Boston & Providence Railroad Station from Boston Common, in 1874.

willing to pay it in many cases.

The receipts of butter at Boston for the week were 41,385 tubs and 33,625 boxes, a 1,953,373 pounds, against 2,157,233 pounds the orresponding week last year.

one for the corresponding week last year. during their solitary life in the mountains. From New York the exports were 4454 tubs. and from Montreal 14,285 packages.

that cheese made in northern New York is tubs, against 10,723 tubs last year, and with The art of making Rochfort cheese was per-

Facts About Cheese Making.

We have a cow in this country for every four of the inhabitants. This liberal allowone time would handle nothing but west of ance males us the largest producer of dairy Toronto cheese, and now declare they will products in the world, in spite of the fact that we do not seem to have the average European's appreciation of the food value of milk and its products. We produce more than any other country in the world, simply because we have a very much larger population than any other important dairying country; but in some of the older European lands two or three times as much milk and cheese are consumed per capita as in the United pounds of Rochfort cheese are made from color, and in the end, the grays, being more and should prefer to have them allowed too bloom, 4.90 tons making 562 pounds of States.

We import large quantities of foreign cheeses. It is probable that many of our citizens who are fond of imported cheeses with world-famous names are not acquainted with even the broad, general facts concerning their manufacture. Some of these facts, collected here, may show that even the prosaic subject of dairying has interesting features. It has also its secrets, that are very carefully preserved. Imitations of a number of famous cheeses are made in various countries, but are very imperfect, as well as spurious. The broad facts of the manufacture are known, but there are essential details that are not understood by outsiders who try to reproduce them.

Few people who have not been to Switzerland understand that one of the greatest rewhere hundreds of thousands of cows are driven every summer after the grass is well started. Far up among the mountains the herders live, tending their herds and producing tons and tons of cheese. There are nearly 2,111,101 acres in these Alpine pastures. All winter, the cows are fed on hay in the valleys with no change in their diet till the sun warms the grassy slopes into life. Then they begin to climb the mountains. At first they graze in the pastures of the "voralpen," for the high meadows of the "mettelalpen," in the cooler and higher altitudes, are not ready for them till the season has considerably advanced. Gradually they are driven to the higher pastures, where they graze all summer; they do not leave these heights, watered by the melting shows from the glaciers, till frost compels them to seek ower altitudes; then they descend as slowly as they had climbed the slopes in the spring among the valleys, where the farmers were cutting hay for them while they were feed ing on the uplands.

While on the pastures they are tended only by the herdsmen hired by the cow owners in some hamlet to take care of the

Hood Farm Breeding Powder does it. Write for circulars telling how and why. Best ren for failure to breed, failure to clean, irregularity
in coming in season. Breed By mail, \$1.15. Four times larger size to any railroad express point in U. S., \$2.75. C. I. HOOD & CO., Lowell, Mass.

noderate demand, at 20½ cents for extra animals and make cheese from the milk they course of a few weeks the grays become and spreading the contagion, or the bees Renovated, choice, in fair demand, at 17 As soon as the senn steps out of his door eents, but lower grades dull at 12 to 16 cents, in the morning, he blows his Alpine its of these animals Dr. Watson has kept imitation creamery at 13\frac{1}{2} to 15\frac{1}{2} cents and horn, usually made of birch bark, and ladles at 10 to 141 cents. Jobbers want 21 to his little herd, obedient to the accustomed we counted the quarts and pints sold the 21½ cents for extra tubs, but buyers are not call, come up to the hut to be milked. The senn leads a solitary but a very industrious life, for his time is fully occupied in milking, to maturity. keeping the cows on the range and making total weight of 2,077,467 pounds. This in- the cheese and butter. About once in two cluded 124,094 pounds in transit for export, weeks supplies are sent up from the village and with the latter deducted the net total is and the butter and cheese are taken down the mountain to be divided among the previous week and 1,902,681 pounds for the owners of the cattle. A good deal of cheese is also made in the valleys, but a large part The exports of butter from Boston for the of the Schweizer kase, known and relished week amounted to 157,535 pounds, against all over the world, is made by these herders

> Perhaps many of the consumers of Rochfort cheese imagine that it is made of cow's The Quincy Market Cold Storage Company milk. The fact is, however, that genuine reports the movements of butter for the Rochfort is made entirely of ewes' milk and week as follows: Taken in, 23,075 tubs; put is a distinctive product of a very small disout, 1154 tubs; stock, 85,513 tubs. The trict at Rochfort, among the limestone mounstocks in both warehouses added the total feeted there at least nine centuries ago, and and the entrances faced different points of They are already making the first crop of generations. The most peculiar feature of for the distinctive qualities of the cheese, which this region abounds, and in which the made to take the real properties of the Rochfort. Caves have been excavated in other places for the purpose of making cheeses identical in characteristics with the real Rochfort, but the real article has never vet been produced away from its native

the milk of 400 000 ewes. The round Dutch product known as Edam of Edam cheeses are made both in factories ers, and nobody can detect any difference increase of the animals.-N. Y. Sun. between the factory and the home-made product. It is Edam cheese wherever it is made in the district that produces it, this district is confined to the region north sources of the country is the Alpine pastures, a region of polders or reclaimed lands, rich in grass and noted for its dairy farms and seven gallons of milk a day called them "ambulating milk springs," the compliment seems to be well deserved. Edam cheese is made from their bounteous yield of milk, tourists who visit the Dutch market town of Alkmaar may sometimes see as many as two hundred thousand of these little round cheeses ready to be shipped to various parts of the world.-New York Sun.

Maine Experiments With Foxes.

After eight years of experimenting and study in rearing young foxes Dr. Samuel Watson of Lincoln is of the opinion that the silver gray variety is the fox of the future, according to its condition. One cross means get, simply because they do not give them and that the common red breed is running out, to be replaced by the worthless cross foxes and the almost priceless gray ones.

seven young at a litter, of which two or three will be silver gravs.

mother treats all of her offspring alike, giv- are ready to have the clean, new frames and there are two weak colonies, perhaps three, ing them food and protecting them from danger with a strict impartiality. After that the motherly instinct centres on the red pups, and the grays have a hard struggle to makes good the decrease caused by uniting bees, but it is simply exchanging one pound

extra, at 17½ to 18 cents, firsts at 16 to 17 contains the cheese-making apparatus; most so disgusted with the young grays that she at any time from May to October if plenty cents, seconds 14 to 15 cents and lower of the milk is made into cheese, though falls upon them and bites them to death by of sugar syrup is fed to take the place of the grades 12 to 13 cents, but all dairy dull. butter is also a considerable product. nipping them in the neck back of the ears.

In the time he has been studying the hab more than three hundred young foxes in custody, and though nearly seventy gray pups were born into the world in good health he has succeeded in raising only six

While the experiments of Dr. Watson have not been conducted over a period long enough to arrive at accurate conclusions, it is his belief that the proportion of gray pups in an average litter is slowly growing. In very instance under his observation the gray pups are larger and more vigorous than the reds at the time of birth, and continue o hold the lead until their parents begin their peculiar method of weeding out undesirable progeny.

Last year Dr. Watson took two gray pups, which were nearly dead from starvation, away from their parents and brought them up on a bottle. They soon overtook the red ones in the same family, and when he turned them loose last September they were able to care for themselves.

For more than four years Dr. Watson has its manufacture, and the one which accounts made extra efforts to get a silver gray adult families if any house is, but I never saw one the heads are in bloom, as then it could be a silver gray adult families if any house is, but I never saw one the heads are in bloom, as then it could be a silver gray adult families if any house is, but I never saw one the heads are in bloom, as then it could be a silver gray adult families if any house is, but I never saw one the heads are in bloom, as then it could be a silver gray adult families if any house is, but I never saw one the heads are in bloom, as then it could be a silver gray adult families if any house is, but I never saw one the heads are in bloom, as then it could be a silver gray adult families if any house is, but I never saw one the heads are in bloom, as then it could be a silver gray adult families if any house is, but I never saw one the heads are in bloom, as the heads are in bloom and the he in order to learn how she treats her young, that was." Doubtless he spoke from expe- the most protein, or that element which is that it is "ripened" deep under the but in spite of much work and offers of big rience, and a hive large enough for two col- the muscles, the blood and the milk. They surface in natural limestone caves with rewards he has never caught one. He be-onies of bees would be nearly as hard to found that if cut when only one-tend lieves that the red mothers destroy their find, for they are as quick tempered as the part was in blossom it had 18 temperature is low and equable the year gray young from a belief that such animals average human families. round. In no other place can the cheese be are an alien race and not fit to associate But if we wanted comb honey we would bloom 17.2 per cent. of protein, and counterpart in some human families.

few other cheeses in the world's markets. further and says that inside of a century the reserved to use another season. The factory methods of cheese-making have red fox will be as scarce as the gray one is been so far perfected that, as a rule, factory now, and will finally disappear from the are regarded as superior to home-made world, making room for the grays, which of brood in a hive when a swarm of bees are brown have shown similar results cheese in the same district. Practically, all will always remain wild and hard to get, put into it to make them stay there, but a of early cutting, and possibly other the cheeses exported from Canada, the larg- and for the little cross foxes, which will est cheese-exporting country in the world, hang about the farms and live on offal, tak- being as good. Then make sure that the will have enough more to make it provides the country in the world, hang about the farms and live on offal, takare factory products. Enormous quantities ing a place in the economy of nature now queen goes in with them, and see that they to cut them early, or while the blos held by the skunks, which the pelt-huaters do not lack for ventilation, and that the hive not fully in bloom, even though the and at the homes of the Dutch peasant farm- are killing off more rapidly than the natural is clean and well placed, and they will may be somewhat less. The farm-

Bees and Honey.

A writer in the Canadian Bee Journal tells how he treated fifty or sixty colonies in of Amsterdam and west of the Zuider Zee, his apiary last year to rid them from foul brood. He says that when foul brood matter is drying down it glues itself fast to the quently take to the woods or make its famous milkers. Somebody who was lower side and bottom of the cell, to remain much impressed with these cows yielding as long as the comb lasts, and bees will store second swarms from a hive, which go out honey in these diseased cells, and honey fed from them to larva will result in foul brood. When taking comb out of these hives the bees will hasten to fill themselves with this honey. To cleanse them of this he puts the bees in another hive with starters of comb and next by cutting out all queen cells foundation. In four days they will have after one swarm has issued. Since it is no made this into little combs, and will have stored the honey they brought with them in these combs. On the evening of the fourth swarms to keep the number good does not day he takes out those frames and puts in exist, and an increase of fifty per cent. in a frames with full sheets of foundation. All year is thought sufficient by most of bee the old combs and the pieces made in those keepers. four days are made into wax.

a hive strong in bees, with but little of the the care that they need. They do not prodisease, two crosses means less bees and vide them with food enough to encourage more disease, and three crosses but few bees brood raising early in the spring, and thus foxes and the almost priceless gray ones.

It has been his custom to catch female foxes in traps in March and to keep them in easy confinement until they give birth to leasy confinement until the give b pups. As a rule a mother fox will produce those that have two crosses together into winter in the hive, they do not put on supers new hives, and gives them the foun- soon enough to furnish room to store the dation starter. Those with one cross honey as rapidly as it comes at the season of Until the eyes of the pups are opened and they are able to run about the pen the but given the starters, and in four days all they swarm out, and if the swarm is saved

Northern and 20 to 20½ cents for extra West-ern creamery. Extra dairy 18 to 18½ cents journey up the mountains there is a hut and fair to good 12 to 16 cents. Dairy tubs, in which the senn of the herdsman lives. It

from a ten-frame hive to one of half that and at \$10 to 12 for tangled rye. hive proper often is of little use after the little, they will demand concessions. was closed before the second queen came, lower grades when the horses were idle the compass. An old auctioneer selling a alfalfa hay in Kansas. They find its house said: "It is large enough for two condition for hay to be when about one

with pups of genuine red breed, an animal have a small hive below for brood, and in full bloom 14.4 per cent. At family pride as it were, which finds its add one, two or even three supers with Colorado station they found the pri comb or foundation for them to store it in, tions very nearly the same, and at Following his argument to its natural always using what are known as the pound Utah station they found as an average conclusion, the doctor believes that the silver sections. To get extracted honey we should five years trial that an acre would progray mothers make a specialty of neglecting give a hive and then one or more supers, 5.35 tons, which produced 706 points some years about 10,000,000 their red offspring, if they have any of that with full frames both in hive and surplus, beef, if it was cut when it first began vigorous and better able to care for them-much room rather than too little, because if cut when in full bloom, and 4.351 selves, will win out and become the dom- partly filled frames could be extracted when making 490 pounds of beef if not cut cheese has one peculiarity that is shared by inant fox family of America. He goes the honey was ripe, and then returned or one-half the blooms had fallen.

There is nothing like having a comb ful full bloom or when heads had full-sized empty comb comes very near to though they have less protein at all s seldom leave the hive. There is but little cuts to feed out at home should cut need of having a swarm leave again after it and those who cut to sell may hope has once been hived if these precautions are buyers educated up to a readiness taken, nor is it often that the swarm as it more for the early-cut hay. comes out fails to cluster in the nearest available tree, and even sometimes on a low bush. We think the ones that most frea long flight before settling are the accompanied by a very young queen, who has more power and perhaps inclination for a long flight than an older queen. It is, therefore, better to guard against this, first by seeing that the colony have room enough, longer necessary to destroy a colony to obtain the honey, the necessity of getting new

Many who have a few hives of bees do not When he examines a colony he marks it get the returns from them that they should pups, and the grays have a hard struggie to live.

In akes good the decrease caused by uniting two or three colonies in one.

He is particular about doing all this work them, but also takes pains to bite them without any apparent provocation. In the decrease caused by uniting bees, but it is simply exchanging one pound of sugar, that costs six cents a pound, for two or more pounds of honey that can be sold at twelve cents a pound; that is, if the decrease caused by uniting bees, but it is simply exchanging one pound of sugar, that costs six cents a pound, for two or more pounds of honey that can be sold at twelve cents a pound; that is, if the decrease caused by uniting bees, but it is simply exchanging one pound of sugar, that costs six cents a pound, for the decrease caused by uniting bees, but it is simply exchanging one pound of sugar, that costs six cents a pound, for the decrease caused by uniting bees, but it is simply exchanging one pound of sugar, that costs six cents a pound, for the decrease caused by uniting bees, but it is simply exchanging one pound of sugar, that costs six cents a pound, for the decrease caused by uniting bees, but it is simply exchanging one pound of sugar, that costs six cents a pound, for the decrease caused by uniting bees, but it is simply exchanging one pound of sugar, that costs six cents a pound; the decrease caused by uniting bees, but it is simply exchanging one pound of sugar, that costs six cents a pound; the decrease caused by uniting bees, but it is simply exchanging one pound of sugar, that costs six cents a pound; the decrease caused by uniting bees, but it is simply exchanging one pound of sugar, that costs six cents a pound; the decrease caused by uniting bees, but it is simply exchanging one pound of sugar, that costs six cents a pound; the decrease caused by uniting bees, but it is simply exchanging one pound of sugar, that costs six cents a pound; the decrease caused by uniting bees, but it is simply exchanging to sugar, that costs six cents a pound; the decr

New York Markets.

Old potatoes are in light supply at \$2.25 to \$2.50 for sacks, or 180 bulk. Southern in light receipt out closely. Rose extra 83 a to prime \$2.50 to \$2.75. Chill \$2.50. red \$2 to \$2.25. \$1.25 to \$1.75. Onions about stea Orleans \$2.25 to \$2.50 a barre \$1.25 a bag. Egyptian \$1.75 to -Bermuda \$1.60 to \$1.75 a crate ern shore \$1 to \$1.25 a basket demand at \$3 to \$4 per hundre for Jersey and Long Island for Norfolks, and \$1.50 to \$2.50 Carolina or Charleston. Carre hundred bunches, radishes 50 to per hundred, and white turnips Asparagus quiet. Colossal Same dozen, extra large white or green prime \$1.50 to \$2.25, poor to fall culls 75 cents. Cucumbers in good ones in demand. Charlesto \$1 to \$1.50, and some fancy at \$1.7 50 to 75 cents a crate, baskets \$1.25. Florida peppers \$2 to and egg plants the same a box. squashes a barrel \$2 to \$2.50 for \$1.50 to \$2.50 for yellow and \$1 white.

Cabbages in full supply at si barrel for Baltimore and 40 cents for Norfolk. Cauliflowers from near to \$3.50 a barrel and lettuce 50 to with spinach \$1 to \$1.50. Florida \$1.50 a carrier for fancy, with poor 75 cents to \$1.25. Green peas in mand. Jersey at \$1 to \$1.25 a baske Island \$1.50 a bag for Telephone an to \$1.50 for small. String beans inferior in quality, mostly from far Some Norfolk green sold at 82 to basket and North Carolina green \$1.50, others at 75 cents to \$1.25 fe and 50 cents to \$1 for wax, with a few folk wax at \$1 to \$1.25.

into one you ma one wh stoo free food bready in coo.

ada is a run

and plan case

cour the

capi peci for try rais

year tima plac

pur

the

calli

char

In of e

bein first

hun

vand thro busi

to the

seas an

good

own how

is in sprinwith 14 ce

Apples not coming now. Peaches Florida and South Carolina, fair to good, to \$1.75 a carrier. Georgia, poor to goo cents to \$1.25, but few exceeding st. most at 50 to 75 cents. Cherries in eight pound baskets, large black 50 to 60 large white 40 to 50 cents, small sweet 30 to 40 cents and small sour 30 to 45 cents Strawberries in large supply. New Jersey choice to fancy 8 to 15 cents a quart and fair to choice 5 to 7 cents. Upriver 4 to 8 cents, but many Southern and Jersey 3 to 7 cent Blueberries 9 to 11 cents, black huckleberries 5 to 8 cents, blackberries 8 to 12 cents, good berries, large green, 8 to 9 cents, medium 5 to 6 cents and small 3 to 4 cents. Florida muskmelons, bushel boxes, fancy 82.50 to \$3.50, poor to fair \$1 to \$2.25. Watermelons \$35 to \$45 per hundred.

The Hay Trade.

There have been liberal receipts of hav in the Boston market during the past week. The party who is working entirely for ex- and an unusual proportion of prime hay, so tracted honey should have a larger hive that there is a decline of 50 cents a ton on than those who want omb honey all or a that, and it is not quoted above \$18, while part of the time. The large hive should No. 1 is held at \$17 to \$17.50. There is have, if properly cared for, a large colony, more difference than that in the lower and if it has not it can be restricted by the grades, No. 2 going at \$15 to \$15.50, and the use of division boards, which will bar it out lower grades at \$14 to \$14.50. Straw is from from the outer combs, and reduce the space at a steady price of \$20 for prime long tye.

amount. The large colony can be given more room in a small hive if not desired to have been average receipts of over 1200 bales send out a swarm by putting on a super, with of hay in that market during the past week, frames of comb or foundation, and allowing which is regarded fully equal to the local the queen to go there to deposit her eggs. consumption, and has eaused the market to but we are doubtful if this is a suc- rule heavy, as buyers do not take hold libercess, because when she has reached the ally. The poor quality of some lots causes second story she does not like to go trouble, as buyers are unwilling to take it down again after she has it well filled without a close examination, and if there is with brood, and thus the lower story or any reason for fault finding, be it ever so second story is put on. We have read of a the weather and roads are getting fitted for queen in the upper story and one below light driving, both the public and private living peaceably together, but we could not stables are calling for the best grades of credit it unless assured that the passageway hay, some of which tried to get along with

cent. of protein, when one-half was

We think that such tests as have made of cutting clover early, or

Massachusetts Farm Notes

There was a slight frost the lift June, but without damage. Garde is looking well, but not as far advan should be at this time. Less planted on account of late seasapple crop will average less than of last year. Grass is so forward ing has begun on a small scale, at erop is certain. Chickens are grow but cold weather has killed man fourteen cents per dozen, hay delivered. Buckland, June 17.

BEAUTY FOR HORES.

ERUPTIONS

PRICE, \$9.00, PREPAID. WALBUT RIDGE Co., Box 2144, Boston, Mass.

AT ALL DEALERS.

poultry.

Practical Poultry Points.

ds in

te 82 2 at

12 to

sack

East-

inches

North

cents

to 83,

0 and

apply.

crate

nts to

rrier. thern

2 for

1.25 a

\$1.25

\$2.50

cents.

r de-

erally

outh.

Nor-

from

d, 81

od, 40

ight. ents.

ents. lfair ents. rries

orida

reek.

chile

l the firm rve.

ales

t to

ber-

vate

half ins

and

the

eef

itil

es

118

large proportion of infertile eggs in er greatly, as they have done as well prices. e 15 to 20 hens were used as where there not more than a half dozen. We once ght that hens given full range on the during the winter months would

more fertile eggs than those confined house and small yard, but our next

than later in the season.

young chickens is due to this cause, and while others by having vigorous breeding stock, taking care to keep coops clean and free from vermin, to give only wholesome food, which is not necessarily the fancy foods of boiled eggs, oatmeal, boiled rice, bread crumbs, etc., which are recommended

Learning While Investing.

placed on chicken and egg raising for the purpose of mastering it as a specialty.

Le: one begin with fifty hens, and find out the first season what can be done with that number. From this stock he can prepare his next season's increase without further calling upon his capital. By method of exchange of eggs with neighbors near or disant new blood can be introduced, and there will not be much danger of close inbreeding. in many places there is a regular system exchange of eggs in this way, and at very the expense new breeds are constantly ing added. From the fifty hens of the st season the flock can be increased to two adred for the second. If you have been cessful with the fifty, you are probably pared the second year to handle hundred, especially if proper houses yards have been prepared in adice. That is very essential, and oughout the whole development of the siness never neglect to increase the quarof the hens and chickens in proportion heir increase in numbers. With plenty commodations and fair success the secyear, the beginner might well increase tock to five hundred for the third year. fourth year he might go up to on or eight hundred, and the fifth son round out the business with even thousand. When you have ched that number the plant is a pretty d-sized one, and its further increase t be made gradually. There are poultry this of five and ten thousand hens, but the ners have learned by careful experience w to handle such numbers in the most nomical way. Any beginner, of course, grow up to such proportions if he has push and go, and the good business mon sense which enables him to raise sell to the best possible advantage. ew York. C. W. JONES.

Poultry and Game.

Fresh-killed Northern and Eastern poultry in only light supply. Choice nearby ring chickens bring 30 to 32 cents a pound with fair to good 25 to 28 cents. Fowls 13 to deents for choice and extra, 10 to 11 cents for fair to good. Spring ducks 14 to 15

ents. Pigeons \$1.25 a dozen for choice and 75 cents to \$1 for fair to good. Squabs \$1.50 to \$2.25 a dozen. Western iced poultry in only moderate demand. Spring chickens at 20 to 25 cents, fowl 9 to 10 cents and old trouble in the effort to produce early er chickens, either in the incubator or 16 to 16 cents for choice, 14 to 15 cents for thens. Although many have tried to dy it, and a few have claimed that they able to do so by change of diet or by cents for choice, 8½ to 9 cents for able to do so by change of the of by gamer exercise or in some other way, ave not found any one boasting of the ass they had in trying the plan for the or third year. The proportion of and or third year. The proportion of to the male does not seem to affect the ing in now. Some in cold storage at retail

borticultural.

Methods of Planting Strawberries.

As to methods of planting strawberries it iment proved that this did not settle may be said that the old method has been We think that a well-made discarded-planting in rows three to three pator hatches quite as large a propor- and one-half feet apart and the plants from of the eggs as the hen when properly twelve to fifteen inches apart in rows, keepof for, but we cannot account for the ing off the runners until late in July and ge number of infertile eggs sometimes then allowing the runners to grow and root nd, nor for the many chickens that die in at will, making a matted row. In this old shell in some cases, apparently not havigor enough to pick their way out.

Shell in some cases, apparently not havigor enough to pick their way out.

System many plants are almost on top of others, the roots barely in the ground, and they suffer in a season of drought. The rows at this season of the year one thing for the poultry keeper to guard against is the it is almost necessary to crush fruits on the of damaged grain, such as has been outside of the row. This system gives eated or moulded in the elevator. Some few large, first-class fruits. The up-to-date times we see wheat bran which has been through this process, and then evidently taken out and reground and aerated, so that the lumps and sour smell are gone, but it has lost its feeding value, and is liable to cause trouble in the digestive organs if fed to young chickens or other poultry, and, in fact, to fowl or animals of almost age, but showing its effects more any age, but showing its effects more the plants from eighteen to twenty-four on those of tender age and on those that inches, or even thirty inches apart in the are not very strong. The same thing rows, much depending on the capability of may have been done with cornmeal, but we never saw as certain indications of it. The used for a new bed are strong and start into used for a new bed are strong and start into only use we know for which such soured or mouldy grain is fit, is as a fertilizer, and it may have lost some of its value even for conditions the plants about twelve months are will of any lost of fine fruits. It all the fish eggs hatched, and all plenty at 1½ cents, cusk 1½ cents for small and 2½ cents for swall and 2½

tically ruined by the weeds introduced by

the use of such manure. Perhaps the better Do not try to crowd too many chickens method of using manure is to apply it rather into one coop or give too many to the care of heavily to the crop grown on the land the Much of the mortality among year before strawberries are planted, following that crop with a cover crop to be think themselves fortunate to raise turned under in the spring before setting one-half the chickens that are hatched out, plants .- Cornell University Bulletin No. 189, by Prof. L. H. Bailey.

by many, and by avoiding overcrowding in today, including all planted by fruit growby many, and by avoiding overcrowding in today, including all planted by fruit growstoday, including all planted b the recent Nurserymen's Association at Oranges are less abundant and higher Niagara Falls. I quote from memory and with a fair demand. California seedlings Poultry and egg raising is eminently may not be quite accurate in figures in and St. Michael \$3.50 to \$4 a box, Navels adapted to the person with small capital who every instance. Only one tree in sixteen 176, 200 and 216 counts \$3.75 to \$4.50 for is anxious that the investment pay without lives at all. Only one in five lives choice to fancy, 150 counts \$3.75 to \$4.25 and running too great risk. One may begin in to yield any fruit. Only one tree in one 96, 112 and 126 counts, \$3.50 to \$3.75. This the most humble way in poultry raising, hundred that lives gives anything like is for repacked and all sound, as they are and then radually increase the size of the good results. The loss of seeds is equally not keeping well this year. Bloods choice plant as conditions warrant. It is really a as great. These facts indicate great care- to fancy \$3.50 to \$4.50. Grape fruit, all case of learning a business while slowly in- lessness or lack of experience in planting grades from \$2.50 to \$4. Florida grape vesting capital in it. And this is really the trees or seeds, yet the loss is no greater than fruit scarce, but if it can be found it is worth best and most sensible way of approaching that which seems to occur to the usual \$6 to \$9 a box. California lemons sell the business. To start in with all the capital forces of nature, though in nature there slowly, poor to choice at \$1.75 to \$3, and a invested at first, and then learn later by bit- is no waste of substance. The robin few fancy at \$3.50 to \$4, Messina and Pater experience, is just the way to get dis- hatches, say, five young birds each season. lermo in better demand at \$3.75 to \$4.25 for couraged and find that there is no money in If all the young lived in ten years faney, and \$3,25 to \$4 for choice, fair to the business. With the smallest amount of the increase from one pair of birds would good at \$3.50 to \$3.75. This for 300 counts, capital one can go into the business, es- amount to fifty thousand birds; thus 300 counts about 25 cents a box less on same pecially if there is a suitable place at hand the world would be overrun with robins. grades. Figs and dates dull at unchanged for the work. One can rent a small poul- In nature not one seed in one thousand prices. Bananas \$1.25 to \$2.50 a stem as to try farm, and then learn by experience, even lives to make a plant or tree, and of those raising fruits and vegetables the first few that live not one in one hundred ever reaches years to help pay the expenses of living. Ul- the blossoming stage. Not one fish egg of imately, however, the ambition should be one thousand hatches, and but few that

"Don't Speak

To the motorman," is a sign to be seen on the front platform of many cars. It requires all his thought, all his energy and all his strength to pilot his car through crowded streets. The strain

VILLE

tells on him, and some when he gets "rattled" and has an accident. The surest way to sustain the physical strength and nervous force required or railroad man is to keep the stomach in a condition of sound health. When the stomach becomes "weak," food is imperfectly digested and the body is deprived of its necessary nourishment. The nerves are "unstrung" and the body is weakened

body is weakened. The timely use of Doctor Pierce's Golden Medical Discovery when the stomach is "week" will re-"weak" will re-

establish the body in vigorous health. It cures diseases of the stomach and other organs of digestion and nutrition, nourishes the nerves and purifies the

blood.

"I suffered for four years with pain in my stomach so that at times I couldn't work nor eat." writes Mr. Frank Smith, of Granite, Chaffee Co., Colo. "I wrote to you about my sickness and was told to use your medicine, which I did with good results. I only used four bottles of your 'Golden Medical Discovery,' and must say that I am entirely cured, and feel like a new man, and I can highly recommend your medicine to any sufferer."

Dr. Pierce's Common Sense Medical Adviser, in paper covers, is sent free on receipt of 21 one-cent stamps to pay expense of mailing only. Address Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.



Russets \$4 to \$5. But few peaches today. Florida good to choice \$2 to \$2.25 a carrier, and Georgia common early 50 cents to \$1. Strawberries in only moderate supply. Some Jersey Gandy sold at 10 to 12 cents. Hudson river and Dighton at 9 to 12 cents, other poorer lots from Delaware and Maryland at 3 to 8 cents as to condition. Blackberries in moderate supply at 9 to 11 cents,

condition.

Vegetables in Boston Market. There is an abundance of vegetables in

South Market street make quite a display.

Prices are well maintained on most, as the demand is still very good. Old beets are 40 to 50 cents a box, new beets 75 to 60 dozen and beet greens dull at 25 cents a bushel. Old carrots scarce at 60 to 70 cents box, new in bunches 75 cents a dozen and flat turnips 75 cents a box, or \$4 to \$5 per hundred bunches. Yellow turnips in good condition are \$1.50 a barrel. Egyptian onions \$1.75 to \$2 a sack, and Bermuda the same per crate. New in bunches \$2 per hundred. Leeks 75 cents a dozen and chives the same, with radishes 40 at \$4 to \$4.50 a box. Florida peppers at \$3.50 a carrier, and egg plants \$2.50 to \$3.50 a case. Southern tomatoes \$2.50 a carrier for choice, \$1.50 to \$2 for fair to good, \$3 to \$4 a box of three dozen, and rhubarb 1 to 11 cents a pound. New squash scarce, and marrow or white bring \$3 to \$3.50 a bar-Cabbages are in liberal supply, but many

poor ones. Good bring \$1.25 a barrel crate 25 cents a bushel and parsley \$2.50 to \$3.

String beans, wax in full supply at \$1 to \$1.50 a basket, green not as plants of \$1.50 a ba and poor to fair from 40 cents to \$1. Let-\$1.50 a basket, green not as plenty at \$1.50 to \$2.25. Green peas in limited supply at \$1.50 to \$2.50 a basket for Jersey, \$2.75 a bushel bag for Long Island, \$9 a barrel for bushel. Mushrooms \$1 a pound.

Old potatoes are now in full supply at 60 to 80 cents a bushel as to variety and condition. New in fair demand at \$2.50 to \$3 for Rose and Hebron. Bliss at \$2.25 to \$2.50 for white, \$2 to \$2.25 for red. Charleston and Savannah extra \$3 a barrel, medium

Dr. Calliano of Turin has a fortune in his external influences of ocean travel. Such a belt would be of more interest tol many a traveler half way between England and America than even a Fortunatus purse.

For the same week ass year the exports included — pounds butter, 102,535 pounds cheese and 267,359 pounds oleo.

—The shipments of live stock and dressed beef last week included 2229 cattle, 9578 quarters of beef from Boston; 3375 cattle, 2307 sheep, 17,016

cently divorced a policeman from his job in and West Indies. the city of Taunton. The story of the case seems to mark the late policeman's temperament as artistic rather than executive; that is to say, emotionally volatile on occasions when it should have been chastely

The University of Chicago is evidently planning a little peaceable expansion on its | Essex, Peabody own account. Parents who are abroad may travel and send their children to school in Chicago at the same time, and that without separating families—at least such seems to Highland, Middlefield... be the drift of a plan involving Chicago preparatory schools in Berlin and Paris.

—The shipments of leather from Boston for the past week amounted in value to \$179,675, previous week \$184,662, similar week last year \$220,-634. The total value of exports of leather from this port since Jan. 1 is \$4,557,098, against \$4,664,-

-The exports from Boston for the week end-

ing June 14 were valued at \$2,429,448, and the im- Worcester West, Barre ports at \$945,891. Excess of exports \$1,483,557. Corresponding week last year exports were \$2,076,567. Excess of exports \$958,165. Since Jan. 1 exports have been \$46,842,622, and imports \$38,435,814. Excess of Broome, Whitney's

Sec. 358,003, 303. Imports were \$31,417,750. Excess of exports \$34,940,287.

—Dairy exports from New York last week included 766 packages of butter to Liverpool, 3123 to London, 100 to Bremen, 250 to Copenhagen and believes to the state of to 50 cents a box. Southern cucumbers \$1 cluded 766 packages of butter to Liverpool, 3123 to \$1.75 a crate and hothouse in demand to London, 100 to Bremen, 250 to Copenhagen and Christiana, and 215 to Hamburg; and 11,162 boxes of cheese to Liverpool, 650 boxes to London, 492 to Hull and 250 to Glasgow, a total of 4455 packages of butter and 12,554 boxes of cheese.

—Trafton makes the exports from the Atlan-

hothouse 15 to 17 cents a pound. Asparagus it ports last week to include 355,300 barrels of Franklinville, Fran of corn, 2560 barrels of pork, 12,103,000 pounds of lard, 33,175 boxes of meats.

—The visible supply of grain in the United

States and Canada on June 15 included 35,139,000 bushels of wheat, 17,271,000 bushels of corn, 10,-832,000 bushels of oats, 616,000 bushels of rye and 546,000 bushels of barley. Compared with a week previous this shows a decrease of 153,000 bushels barley, with an increase of 1,222,000 bushels of corn and 244,000 bushels of oats.

—The world's exports of grain last week were

reported as 8,679,107 bushels of wheat from six countries, and 6,946,000 bushels of corn from four countries. Of this the United States furnished Providence, and some nearby at \$3 to \$3.25 4,791,107 bushels of wheat and 2,560,154 bushels of

-Beef was irregular, some houses having a good trade, others noting a very full de Shippers are clamorous for higher prices, but the market here is really easy, though nominally unchanged: Extra sides, \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to 9 cents, heavy \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$\frac{3}{2}\$ cents, good 7 to 7\frac{3}{2}\$ cents, light and cows 7\frac{1}{2}\$ to \$\frac{3}{2}\$ cents, extra hinds 10\frac{1}{2}\$ to 11 cents, good \$\frac{3}{2}\$ to \$\frac{3}{2}\$ \$2.50 and culls \$1.25.

Boston Fish Market.

There has been a good demand for fish, while the fares of cod and haddock have been light. Market cod brings 2½ to 3½ cents a pound, large 3½ to 4 cents and steak 3½ to 5 in light 2 to 15 cents, chucks 6 to 7 cents, short ribs 10 to 12½ cents, rounds 7 to 9 cents, rumps 8½ to 12½ cents, rumps and loins 10 to 13½ cents, loins 10½ to 15 cents.

—Pork and lard are very firm, with some higher quotations noted: Heavy backs \$18.75,



grasp, if it be really true that in proportion as his newly invented belt is tightened the stomach under it becomes impervious to the stomach under it becomes impervious to the included — pounds butter, 197,722 pounds cheese and 38,000 pounds oleo.

Week ending June 15, 1901, included 157,535 pounds butter, 197,722 pounds cheese and 38,000 pounds oleo.

Fastern, Bangor...

Gray Park, Gray Corner Sagadanoe, Topsham Washington, Pembroke. —The exports from the port of Boston for the Wyoming, Warsaw

What Becomes of the Nursery Stock?
While 250,000,000 trees were sold by nurserymen last spring only 150,000,000 are alive

Servine in incitate supply at 50 if cents, good blueberries scarce at 10 to 12 cents, and green gooseberries dull at 6 cents.

People who like mackerel will honor the sheep from Battimer; 967 cattle, 429 sheep, 1250 Caledonia, St. Johnson of Boothbay, which now holds the blue ribbon of the mackerel from Portland; 889 cattle from New York; 874 cattle, 1650 Caledonia, St. Johnson of Boothbay, which now holds the blue ribbon of the mackerel from Portland; 889 cattle from New York; 874 cattle, 1650 Caledonia, St. Johnson of Boothbay, which now holds the blue ribbon of the mackerel from Portland; 889 cattle from New York; 874 cattle, 1650 Caledonia, St. Johnson of Longia Caledonia, St. Johnson of L quarter of beef from New York; 874 cattle, 1650 of 12,686 cattle, 6986 sheep, 27,844 quarters of beef from all ports, 4537 cattle, 3767 sheep, 18,570 quarters of beef went to Liverpool; 5383 cattle, 774 sheep, 9274 quarters of beef to London; 1381 cattle, 1005 sheep to Glasgow; 669 cattle, 159 sheep to Bristol; 200 cattle to Hull; 412 cattle, 191 sheep to Incompatibility of temperament has re- Manchester, and 76 cattle, 190 sheep to Bermuda

State and County Fairs.

MASSACHUSETTS. Amesbury and Salisbury, Amesbury Sept. 24-26 Barnstable, Barnstable Berkshire, Pittsfield Blackstone Valley, U e Valley, Uxbridge Deerfield Valley, Charlemont. Sept. 12, 13 Sept. 17-19 Franklin, Greenfield shire, Amherst....shire and Franklin, Northampton. Hingham, Hinghan Hoosac Valley, North Adams Housaconic, Great Barrington Manufacturers' Ag'i, North Attleboro Marshfield, Marshfield Martha's Vineyard, West Tisbury Sept. 17, 1 Sept. 12-14 Sept. 17, 18 Aug. 28, 29 Middlesex North, Lowell Middlesex South, Framingham Nantucket, Nantucket Oxford, Oxford Plymouth, Bridgewater Spencer, Spencer Union, Blandford outh, South Weymouth Worcester South, Sturbridge

Aug. 27-3 Sept. 24-27 Sept. 16-20 Sept. 23-26 Sept. 3-6 Sept. 5-7 Delaware Valley, Walton ghkeepsie.

out that the meat and sour swill of any bind is also unit for chicken feed or for high growth. It contains the germand deasy, i. e., planted by hand, training them along below avging to the work. It is not the fast of nursery men that more here were the copy or brooters in which the chicken as well as by did not be the copy or brooters in which the chicken as well as by did not be well well as better the copy of the copy o Sept. 11-13 Sept. 19-21 Oct. 1-2 Sept, 17-20 Sept. 3-6 Aug. 27-30 Aug. 27-29 Oct. 8-10 Sept. 17-19

NEW HAMPSHIRE. Sept. 17-19

Horses, Cattle Sheep. All Skin Diseases they are subject to can be cured by this valuable remedy. Also

GRAVES' MEDICATED SOAP

For Fleas and Lice for Dogs, Cats and Horses. Sure to kill them quick.

No. 11 PORTLAND STREET Boston, Mass.

HOW TO MAKE \$500 A YEAR KEEPING POULTRY.

A 48-Page Illustrated Book, Telling How to Do It, and All About Profitable Poultry Raising.

Aug. 28, 29
Sept. 5, 6
Sept. 11-1,
Sept. 19, 2
Sept. 19, 2
Sept. 11-2
Sept. 11-3
Sept. 26-28
Sept. 11-13
Sept. 26-28
Sept. 11-13
Sept. 26-28
Sept. 11-13
Sept. 26-28
Sept. 12, 13
Sept. 28, 27
Sept. 12, 13
Sept. 28, 27
Sept. 28, 28
Sept. 28
Se

WALNUT PUBLISHING CO. Box 3254, Besten, Mass.





HOW TO GROW THEM

No book in existence gives an adequate account of the turkey,—its development from the wild state to the various breeds, and complete directions for breeding, feeding, rearing and merketing these beautiful and profitable birds.

The present book is an effort to fill this gap. It is based upon the experience of the most successful experts in turkey growing, both as breeders of feacy stock and as relieers of tarkeys for market.

The prize-winsing papers out of nearly 200 cssays submitted by the most successful turkey growers in America are embodied, and there is also given one essay on turkey culture, from different parts of the country, including Canada and New Brunswick, that the reader may see what ways have proven successful in each locality.

Profusely Illustrated. Cloth, 12mo Price, Postpaid, \$1.00.

MASS. PLOUGHMAN BOSTON.

New Braintree is 150 years old.

Newburyport has a semi-centennial.

Even Buffalo observed Bunker Hill Day. The loan bill has fallen of its own weight.

The Governor was literally as good as his

The world and the graduate are once more face to face.

The Greek spirit is optional at the new L-

A labor organization acts promptly when displeased with its president.

New York diffuses more wealth than Boston, but which city diffuses it more wisely?

Those clasped hands in the Public Garden hold the attention even of the thoughtless, and the thoughtful, looking at them, marvel and are sad.

Is it too late in the day to remark that the signers of the Y. M. C. A. protest evidently considered the Museum of Fine Arts unconventional?

istics of individuals come to the surface.

Dreyfus' story of his five years imprisonment makes vivid reading, and tells of an experience only superior to the horrors of the ficial heat he can carry an orchard through dungeon in that the prisoner was able at least to see the sky.

however, no amount of cold weather would period inaugurated at Charlestown on the have kept out of the water the people who seventeenth, points strongly to a character like to be first.

people to the parks shows that the latter are ing special arrangements at the hospitals appreciated, and by the same token marks and a condition almost of nervous prostrathe approach of a time when billboards will tion at the engine houses, there is some hope no longer be tolerated in their neighbor- that the malady will in due time compel its hood.

The Massachusetts Medical Society has been having a little convention of its own to celebrate its 120th birthday. The celebration was probably kept so quiet out of respect for the traditions of the profession.

Harvard has now the biggest club on record, and the old graduate who sees the new Union Club House and doesn't join on general principles will prove himself impervious to a strong temptation. That must have been an interesting mo-

ment at headquarters when it was found that one of the ticket sellers of the Elevated had turned in \$23 more than had been registered by the turnstile. Philadelphia is thinking of an under-

ground railroad. The fact recalls one William Penn's delight at the peace and quiet of America after the confusion and turmoil of Europe.

Attor ev-General Knox's opinion that badges may be worn by army and navy officers opens up the way for dazzling decorations, unless the permission is closely restricted. There are badges and badges.

A trans-Atlantic race would certainly be a final test of the all-around qualities of the contestants. Endurance and speed would represents sixty million of his countrymen, have a better chance to work together than the American abroad would be both more is usually the case in yacht races.

An invitation has been extended to one hundred Cuban teachers to attend the sum- bration of the anniversary of Bunker Hill mer school at Harvard. The invitation in good shape. The occasion was made a shows that the former visitors left a pleas- more enjoyable one to the citizens of ant impression in Cambridge.

Will it be always necessary for the guards on the L. to say "Step lively?" The remark adds to the nervousness of travel, but make sacrifices for it, which may influence hardly another combination of words could better indicate the quick and antic movements necessary to respond to it.

The Lynn police the other night, when they examined the wallet of the diamond salesman who had been tipped out of his buggy, must have felt very like our old friend Sinbad when he picked up the piece of beef that had been thrown into the valley of diamonds for the rocs to bring out again with the jewels stuck on the bottom of it.

A piano trust is the latest rumor in the fields of trade, the purpose being to reduce the expense attendant upon the selling of a There are those, however-and the number is daily increasing-who will say imcreased rather than diminished, and that it is already quite too easy to buy a piano.

Now is the time to say a word for the family cat. It may not require a yearly outing at the seashore, but it does require food in the absence of the family; and its needs in this respect rise superior even to the words of the Audubon Society. Therefore, the family that makes provision for its cat roots and to check the growth. There may accomplishes two acts of thoughtfulness at be a period in the growth of a plant or tree the same time.

One of the first messages delivered by wireless telegraphy expresses the terrible way. But in a year like the present, deep the world's work. But when all is said it is lows: Take a piece of the sample about the possibility of a newspaper printed in mid-cultivation is likely to break more corn roots

age an influx of chorus girls into the academic groves, and so discourage an

Monday last was Woman's Club day in Fitchburg, and the women ran even the street cars, to the glory of woman and the dvancement of the postoffice park fund. Whether or not the boom is calculated to be altimately successful remains to be seen; meantime the Woman's Club has certainly hown itself to be in earnest,—which is one of the avowed purposes of the performance,—even if it has again proved that earnestness and dignity are not always synony-

Now that the cars are disappearing from the surface why not a 'bus line to connect the Back Bay with the North Union Station? The problem of transportation will never be wholly settled until as a nation we are less in a hurry; meantime there is a good business opening for any solution of how to reach the station from that part of town without making a transfer,-provided the means of solving the question does not charge too much extra for the luxury of omfortable travel.

During a recent cold spell the manager of the Limoneira lemon orchards in California tried the effect of starting some three thousand small coal fires in iron baskets in the A contemporary says that in the rush for orchards. They burned well and raised the places on the Elevated the true characteristics of individuals come to the surface. maintained at will. Although frost was found in adjoining fields, and uniformly throughout the whole neighborhood, there was none in the orchards experimented on, and the manager says that by using artiwhen the temperature is at 22°.

The Massachusetts General Hospital, in The bathing season at Revere opened making special preparations for people in-slowly. If the ocean had been the L road, jured by explosions during the patriotic istic of our patriotic holidays that has already attracted a very satisfactory amount The holiday and Sunday exodus of the of attention. With such periods necessitat own cure. On Monday there were only about thirty-eight cases at the hospitals and not more than twenty fires.

> The Baldwin-Ziegler expedition takes forty balloons with it to the pole, each balloon capable of delivering ten messages at regular intervals after they have been sent out from the ship. An even better way of insuring news, however, would be to take with the expedition four hundred cats, each with nine lives, and a present habitation that wishes to be rid of it. Then let the balloons distribute the cats, each bearing a message, and trust to established prece dent for the delivery of each message at the back door of the home from which the feline messenger was originally ravished.

Bishop Potter of New York has had word to say about the missionaries and the consular service, asking, indeed, whether when we go to a foreign country it is not well to conform to its usages? Unfortunately the average American, traveling officially or merely on pleasure bent, seems not to agree with Bishop Potter's point of view, ard makes far less question of exciting the prejudices of a foreign community than he would of running counter to the established ideas of his own little home neighborbood. If every American who crosses the Atlantic could be made to realize that he personally popular and more successful.

We have passed through our annual cele-Charlestown and to those who visited it on ter! Only let the boys realize that they must June 17 this year than it was in 1775. Prob-It is a significant fact that the greater part ably as much powder was burned this year of the \$500 to be expended in Fairfield, Ct., as then, but, fortunately, the casualties on the extermination of the industrious but were not as great. There may have been as unpopular mosquito was pledged imme- many wounded, but we have not learned diately by the enthusiastic citizens. The of any having been killed, and the wounded same proposition, offered in Brookline, are all thought likely to recover. The would probably be received with like ac- patriotic citizens showed their respect for the deeds of the heroes who met the British on that day, and the young people and the children imbibed lessons of love of country, and a willingness to do and dare, and to them in future years.

> Charlestown on Tuesday morning was not unlike Egypt after a plague of locusts,-and nothing doing except in the police courts The aftermath of our more exuberant holidays grows more unpleasant with each holiday. And yet, whoever calls attention to the fact arouses the indignation of a counter with the declaration that the ounger generation, in virtue of the fact that it will never again be young, should be patted on the back and given full license. Other younger generations, however, were quite as happy before the genius of exaggeration had multiplied both the noise and the personal danger of their holiday moods. brations may be traced to celebrators who the illusions of childhood.

We do not believe in deep cultivation for corn after it has grown more than three or four inches high. By that time it has began to seed its roots out, hence to work the soil deep after this has begun is to break those when a root pruning is beneficial, but so little is known about it that we do not care

to experiment with it in a haphazard

Russian custom of student marriages. Our the fruit to prevent it from breaking the who has trained hard that he might win for so ago by C. H. Waterhouse, at that time Russian custom or student marriages. Our the fruit to prevent it from breaking the who has trained hard that he might win for so ago by C. H. waterhouse, at that time own co-educational etiquette, however, limbs. We have been so accustomed to read-his Alma Mater honors in the sporting dairy instructor at the New Hampshire Colling every spring that the frost has killed all arena. For through any kind of worthy lege of Agriculture and Mechanic Arts, is as follows: Half fill a 100 cc. beaker with sweet milk; heat nearly to boiling, and add from age an influx of chorus girls into the fall their America are inclined to exalt the average five to ten grains of butter or oleomargarine. boasts of how many carloads were shipped away, that we are glad they are not trying to make us believe that if we want that are sent forward early in the season. We will wait for some of those Delaware

> there was but one man in a county he had uates distinguish themselves in any line of but to get married to increase its popula- work, or amass wealth in the years to come, tion one hundred per cent., and in a year but it matters immensely that they are more he might have made the gain two hun- among us with their noble ideals, clean dred per cent. Yet in percentages New England and the older middle States show well. The average increase of the country has been twenty-one per cent. That of New York State has been the same. In New England, Maine. New Hampshire and Vermont fall below that, but the rest of the New England States and New Jersey have exceeded it. The manufacuring States increase more rapidly than the agricultural States. Some of the Western and Southern States are beginning to become interested in manufacturing, though they cannot easily compete with Massachusetts and Rhode Island. In 1790 Virginia had a larger population than any other of the United States and more than twice as many as New York. In 1820 New York had the larger population, while Virginia had dropped to fifth place in 1860, fourteenth place in 1880 and seventeenth place in 1900. Despite growth of the newer States, New York has held first place in population for eighty years, although with Massachusetts she has done no small part in settling new territories.

Again the College Girl and Matrimony. It is Prof. Hugo Munsterberg this time, who, in response to a journalistic pressure, sure to assert itself at this time of year in an unusual interest in the matrimonial mind." possibilities of the college-bred girl, has written an article full of suggestion and provocative of brilliant dissent on this already much-discussed subject. Professor Munsterberg's point of view is, of course, that of the typical German of broad education, whose ideals, so far as woman goes, three C's. Children, Church and Cookery. "The college girl is a new type to us," twenty-four-story buildings nothing excites

our curiosity more than the women who have studied. Even he who is most violently prejudiced, however, wanders in vain through the colleges to find the repulsive creature he expected, and the funny picture of the German comic papers changes slowly into an enchanting type of the Gibson.' Then in coming to the crux of his subject of either salt or lime proves beneficial. the genial German declares himself after American girl loses in attractiveness by passing through a college.'

"We have only to look at the case from the other side," he continues, sagely, "and we shall find ourselves at once at the true source of the calamity. The woman has not become less attractive as regards marriage, but has not marriage become less attractive to the woman? And long before the freshman year, did not the outer influences begin to impel in that direction? Does it not begin in every country school, where the girls sit cover a long, long time too early how stupid those boys are?'

has solved the difficulties of the whole matmake more of themselves if they wish to thing will be done. Women are fast becoming the educated class, and this with apparently no reason except the indolence of the young male. In every New England State State except North Carolina and Alabama, and in every Western State except Idaho. the number of girls in public and private schools who go to college is increasing faster than the proportion of boy graduates. The result which must follow is that the vomen of the present are superior intellectually to the men of the present.

Clearly the men must look to their laurels. It is absolutely necessary for the well being of the race that the husband should be the head of the wife, as St. Paul admonished. If women marry men to whom they do not look up, or fail to marry because no such men present themselves, the situation must large number of his fellow citizens, who be alike trying to men and to women, particularly to women. For undoubtedly, as old age comes on, women in the long run are happier even when unideally married than they can be when no chimney corner claims them as its own, and no childish fingers twine lovingly in theirs.

Professor Munsterberg has really touched the root of the difficulty. The man must continue to be the mainstay of the ideal culture, and the woman, though she may know are much nearer to the ballot-box than to much about books, and without detracting from her charm as a woman, should still happiness lies along the lines of family life.

Education and Character.

Once more the Commencement season is well-equipped bodies of young men and young women, all of whom are ready and eager to do blithely and well their share of

wireless telegraphy expresses the terrible possibility of a newspaper printed in midocean and supplied with news from both saides. The ocean, so far, has been the sure
refuge for people who wanted to temporarily escape news, and with this prophecy once
fulfilled rest will have departed from the
face of the waters.

If we were not pleased with Gorernor
Crane's veto of the subway bill for any
other reason than that ligranted a monopoly
other reson than that the granter of transport
water for the corn being to grow, but not more than
the changes in the past forty years from the sale of the very large crops of peaches
agreed thanges.

Students in American co-educations
schools—our own B. U., for example—will
be interested in the papers concerning the
enrolling of the counts in the papers concerning the
enrolling of the peach count of the subway bill
for any
other reason than the papers concerning the
enrolling of the counts of the subway bill
for any
other reason than the papers concerning the
expression by the control of the subway bill
for any
other reason than that ligranted a monopoly
of the past forty years from the old
lines of omnibuses to the present electric to as subcarried on the past forty years from the old
lines of omnibuses to the present electric or the subway bill
lines of omnibuses to the present electric or the subway bill
seed of the subway bill
seed, and as thoroughly as possible after
the corn begins to grow, but not more than
the changes in the past forty years from the old
lines of omnibuses to the present electric to as present electric
as plant that grows in the high season as a
great changes.

For almost the first time in our remembers of the subway bill
seed of the subway bill
seed, and as the result of the subway b

souls and fresh enthusiasms, and the fine desire to be of use.

Undoubtedly most of the boys who are comes and simple pleasures. It is no longer so rare to be college bred that the possession of culture insures its worthy setting. But that none of the young men of the class of 1901 need live mean or squalid lives is positive. For only sin and selfishness are powers potent enough wholly to blot the fair fac the future now presents to these youths. Splendid opportunities for character building have been theirs through all their academic years, and if they now lack the elements that constitute a noble-minded gentleman the fault must lie in themselves.

Ruskin has thus described the true gentle man: "His first characteristic is that fineness of structure in the body which renders it canable of the most delicate sensation. and of structure of the mind which renders it capable of the most delicate sympathiesone may say simply fineness of nature, quite compatible with heroic bodily strength and mental firmness. . . . Hence it will follow that one of the probable signs of high breeding in men generally will be their kindness and mercifulness, these always in-

That the college at Cambridge is now sending out into the world its own hundreds milking period over a much longer time of men of this stamp would of itself be a matter of deep rejoicing. But when one remembers that all over our land there are being graduated classes of young people who will be able at time of stress to say the have been adequately summed up for him by his emperor as "the three K's, Kinder, pure thought, and to do the sweet, unselfish Kirche and Kuche," terms which in Eng- act, one's heart involuntarily raises, and lish become easily enough, of course, the well it may, a Te Deum for the education that makes character.

Salt and Lime for Sour Soils.

Gardeners use both salt and lime with character. Sometimes both of these are used to excess, and if they do not actually injure the soil, they do no good and cost considerable. But where the soil is sour, heavy and difficult to work, an application

this fashion: "I take it for granted that no der certain conditions where the plant food nomically, the cause of the difference in the in the earth is heavy, tend to free it so that the crops can utilize it more readily. I have had results with salt used judiciously in yielding plenty of rich milk, while another this way that proved its value. On the other hand, its application to other soils never ply everything must be done to encourage proved of an value at all. The best salt to her. The latter is a cow which should not use is refuse salt, which generally has a be tolerated on the dairy farm longer good deal of fertilizing material in it. This than absolutely necessary. can often be obtained cheaper and will should be graded up to the standard prove the most efficient. If this is applied of the first. A good plan is to take the on very dry soil it will in hot weather tend best animal on the farm, and try to make all to hold moisture in the ground. Salt the others her equal. There will naturally on the same bench with the boys, and disthis way been known to retain moisture the method is continued year by year of imsufficient for crops through severe dry proving the stock up to the highest standard spells. The chemical effect of salt in setting the profits must gradually increase. Too How delightfully Professor Munsterberg free plant food is of some value, but not so little attention is paid to keeping accurate great as some gardeners would have us be- records of performances of the dairy cows.

Lime likewise has its value not so much win the regard of the best girls, and the as a fertilizing agent as a corrector of ab- finding out which cows pay and which do normal conditions. It tends to sweeten the not. sour soil, to release plant food, and to accumulate moisture and retain it in the soil When people speak of lime as a fertilizer except New Hampshire, in every Southern they do not speak absolutely correct. It is not that it adds any ingredient to the soil that the plants can live on, but it makes available plant food that cannot be taken up by the crops until they have passed through certain chemical changes. The application of a dressing of lime simply tends to haster these changes.

There are very few soils which will not be benefited in a way by an occasional dressing of either salt or lime. Fertilizers should be freely used, and green food should be added and plowed under whenever expedient, and then, with a little salt and lime used to increase the chemical actions of the soil, the highest results should be attained.-James

Tests for Bogus Butter.

The United States Department of Agriculture has in press and will soon issue Farmers' Bulletin No. 131, entitled "House hold Tests for the Detection of Oleomargarine and Renovated Butter." It was prepared by G. E. Patrick, assistant in the division of chemistry. The bulletin describes the methods of making renovated or "process" butter, and refers to the usual methods for distinguishing genuine butter from hold to the German notion that her truest renovated and both from oleomargarine.

Two household tests are given-the boiling test and the Waterhouse test. The former has been in use for about ten years, and was originally used only for the detection of oleomargarine, but after the advent of with us, and again our institutions of learn- renovated butter the test was found to serve ing are sending out into the world numerous almost equally well in distinguishing this product from the genuine butter, altho not from oleomargarine.

It may be conducted in the kitchen as fol-

America are inclined to exalt the average five to ten grains of butter or oleomargarine man above his place, and to make of him a Stir with a small rod, which is preferably of religion; just now it might seem that we as wood and about the size of a match, until a people are making altogether too much the fat is melted. The beaker is then placed sches we must buy the little specimens fuss over our college boys and girls. To in cold water, and the milk stirred until the graduate from an institution of learning temperature falls sufficiently for the fat to fitted to bestow the degree of Bachelor of congeal. At this point the fat, if oleomargapeaches, and while we are waiting the Arts is not such an uncommon or remarkable rine, can easily be collected together in one basket manufacturers and the canner ies are thing that work should be suspended for lump by means of the rod, while, if butter, working day and night to provide something. working day and night to provide something

Class Day functions, say the cynics, who fall it will granulate, and cannot be so collected, to ship them in.

The distinction is very marked. The stir-The distinction is very marked. The stirgree means, but what it implies, that makes ring is not, of necessity, continuous during It has been noted that while much boast the commencement season of great importing the cooling, but it should be stirred as the has been made of the phenomenal growth of tance. That there are to be scattered all fat is solidifying and for a short time bethe Western and Northwestern States, that over the country within the next month fore. The milk should be well mixed bethe growth of the Eastern and Middle hundreds of young people who believe in fore being turned into the beaker, as other-States has been even greater. It may not life and love and enthusiasm is not a small wise cream may be turned from the top, always show in the percentages, for where thing. It matters little whether these grad- and contain so much butter fat that the

test is vitiated for oleomargarine. This test, in a slightly modified form adapted to household conditions, has been quite carefully studied in the chemical laboratory of the Department of Agriculture. where under certain specified conditions it has given satisfactory results in a large today Seniors (with a capital S) must needs number of trials in distinguishing oleomarbe content in the future with moderate in- garine from both renovated and genuine butter. These conditions are essential, since under other conditions renovated butter might be mistaken for oleomargarine. The bulletin contains detailed directions for conducting the test. It is for free distribution, and can be obtained on application to senators and representatives in Congress, or the Secretary of Agriculture.

When the Cows Pay.

The difference between a paying and non paying dairy cow is sometimes so apparently slight that it is not noticed by the average person. Here are two animals which look almost identical. Both are healthy, good eaters and good milkers. But one has a persistent tendency to yield just a little more milk per day than the other, and if anything it is a trifle richer in butter fats. Moreover, careful observation shows that this cow keeps in milk a little longer than the other. Now, these points could not be noted without some attempt at keeping accounts. The record of every animal on the farm should be kept daily, and in this way comparisons can be made. Now, suppose one cow thus gives about a quart of milk a day more than another, and extends the every season. This difference added up and converted into dollars and cents would show at the end of the year that one animal paid a good profit, while the other barely paid expenses.

This ecudition of affairs is just what can be observed on many farms today. The dairymen may be experts in their line, and they have brought the question of cost of feeding down to the point where little further improvement can be made. Yet there is such a difference in the relative yield of the animals that the profits of one must be considerable success on soils of a certain cut down in order to make up for the deficiencies of others. So extreme are these cases at times that there is a difference of one-half some years between the actual profits of two different dairy cows. The difference is due entirely to causes that can be remedied. Granting that both are fed Salt has several good results. It will, un- the same, and very satisfactorily and eco. yield must be found in the cows themselves One animal possesses the natural gift of does not, and in order to secure a good sup-This is just as essential as any other part of the work. It is the only successful way of

senior partner of the firm of F. J. CHENEY & Co., doing business in the City of Toledo, County and State aforesaid, and that said firm will pay he sum of ONE HUNDRED DOLLARS for each and every case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by the use of HALL'S CATARRH CURE. FRANK J. CHENEY.

E. P. SMITH.

Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence, this sixth day of December. A. D. 1886. A. W. GLEASON, Notary Public. SEAL

Hall's Catarrh Cure is taken internally and acts directly on the blood and mucous surfaces of the system. Send for testimonials, free. F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O

Sold by Druggists, 75c. Hall's Family Pills are the best.

Those who are looking for a bull ready for service or wish something to raise up from a calf will do well to write to Hood Farm, Lowell, Mass. Read the Hood Farm advertisement in another column.

Tired Mothers. It's hard work to take care of children and to

ook, sweep, wash, sew and mend besides. It makes a shop of the home—a shop, too, where sixteen hours make a day, and yet there is much working overtime. Hood's Sarsaparilla helps tired mothers in nany ways-it refreshes the blood, improves the appetite and assures restful sleep.

Cows that fail to breed should be injected with Hood Farm Breeding Powder. Prepared by C. I. Hood & Co., Lowell, Mass.

NOTHING LIKE IT. The Greatest Thing in the World.

position, which opens on May 1 and continues until Nov. 1, 1901. It is by far the most complete



Gorner High and Batterymarch Str BOSTON, MASS. Moseley's in 60 minutes. Cream::

CHARLES J. JAGER COMPANY

Separator Agents Wanted, Mention this paper MOSELEY & PRITCHARD MFG. CO., Clinton, Iowa.



TO SETTLE AN ESTATE.

miles from Brattleboro on the main road; station; rural delivery; cream taken at house two stories, French roof, broad pia sides, painted white, green bilinds, sur lovely shade of maple and elms; contain finished in hard wood, marble mantels, fireplaces, splendid hard-wood floors, very for doing work. This house cost to built aco, 8000. Cornering on to this house is taining carriage room, woodshed and torsength in the state of the

PAGE NO USE LOOKING don't keep it. See our agent, or write us about it PAGE WOVEN WIRE FENCE CO., ADRIAN, MICH

PROFITABLE HOMES FOR FARMERS

Large areas of lands are available on line Southern Railway for settlers. The South excels for all kind of profitable agriculture. Best section for fruits, truck, stock, dairying, general farming. Cheap lands on good terms. Good markets. Climate mild and healthy. Agreeable year round. Send for information to M. V. RICHARDS, Land and Industrial Agent, Washington, D. C., or M. A. HAYS, Agent Land and Industrial Department, Southern Railway, 228 Washington street, Bosics



lining or pulling horses. Horses electrics perfectly controlled; for colt broad The whole of New England, and, in fact, the has no superior. Ask your names whole world is talking of the Pan-American Exfor it. Price, \$3.00. For particulars, has no superior. Ask your harness maker

drive and t sell quickly stable easy Western, se 35 a 140. horses at & was of mixe A good wee Northampt horses were Abrams & (ern sold. prices, mo Moses Coln auction sale Ponies, of 2

hide, qualit third o \$7.00 a

3.75. Cow @38; 6 farrov STO

SHE

iresse

HIDI

TALL

PELT

(

P A Ber Strange Thom Hanso Wardwe Intire Libby B M D Ho

New I A C Foss At N E Co. A F Jone T Shay Courser & born G S Peav G C Wilk At W

At N E L Co. W A Rick W A Farm

there will

weather.

same as la

fredian, fe

London; 2

do. by Sw

Liverpool,

do. by J.

A good

Shipmen

The mark buyer this w the yards. 7 and bulls, ar With the action beef has sold 2 steers at 3½e; 1 cow at 5c. O. H. bull, 1140 ths of 1480 fbs.

A fair supp extra cow, &

Light arriv

the next two Vest that cos .80 P cwt. S Several hun Steady prices, W. F. Wallac

de. A. H. N. Four tons so Maine-P. A

& Hanson, 100 Bros., 50; M. D 100; Cobb & T Wormwell, 10; New Hamp Jones & Co., 2 ourser & Sar Vermont-A H. N. Jenne, Bros., 13; B. H A. Farnham, 35 rs, 102; F. Ri

Hood

The Markets.

ROSTON LIVE STOCK MARKETS.

ARRIVALS OF LIVE STOCK AT WATERTOWN AND BRIGHTON. For the week ending June 26, 1901. Shotes

> Cattle Sheep Suckers Fat Hogs Veals rek .2454 6672 112 25,076 2329 rek .3721 7885 145 27,020 2576 Prices on Northern Cattle.

Per hundred pounds on total weight of allow and meat, extra, \$6.00@6.25; first \$5.50@5.75; second quality, \$5.00@5.25; ality, \$4.00@4.75; a few choice single pairs, 25: some of the poorest, bulls, etc., \$3.00@ estern steers, 44@6c.

AND YOUNG CALVES-Fair quality, \$20 . \$40@48; faney milch cows, \$50@65; and dry, \$12@25.

a 20; two year olds, \$14@30; three year -Per pound, live weight, 21@3c; extra, sheep and lambs, per head, in lots, \$2.50@ bs. 41 a 5ic.

Hogs—Per pound, 6@6\(\)c, live weight: wholesale, —; retail, \(\)s2.25@8; country hogs, 7.278c. CALVES-31 a5le P tb.

S-Brighton, 6@7e P fb; country lots, 6c. -Brighton, 4@5e P tb; country lots

Cattle Sheep Hogs Veals Horses 3,932 1533 21,144 796 6672

Willertown.. 910 Branton....1544 Cattle. Sheep.

F Ricker 8
At Brighton.
J S Henry 15
Canada. Maine. mpson & At Watertown. J Gould 111 well & Mc-

New York. oby Bros 23 D'Holt & Son 20 arris & Fel-Co. D Fisher 17 Massachusetts.
At Watertewn.
J S Henry 19
H A Bardwell 10
O H Forbush 9
W F Dennen 1
A H Nelson 5 & Tracy Stockman w Wormwell E E Chapman A H Nelson 5
At Brighton.
J S Henry 56
H A Gilmore 4 Scattering R Connors C D Lewis At N E D M & Wool A F Jones & Co. 7

D A Walker J T Moroney O H Forbush 9 J J Kelley 8 J P Day ourser & San-G S Peavey 14 At Watertown. W F Wallace Western.
At Brighton.
Swift & Co 561
Morris Beef Co. 459
W H Monroe 20
S S Learned 16 S Learned 20 Sturtevant & Haley i Savage Haley 80 10 At N E D M & Wool H Woodward 13 Dorand Bros. 1 Co.
At N E D M & Wool NE D M & Wool
6300 Co. Co Co 6300
W A Ricker 101 1 At Watertown.
W A Farnham 8 32 G A Sawyer 17 200
F S Atwood 8 10 J A Hathaway 441
M G Flanders 18 30

Export Traffic.

Light shipment noticed during the week, all contained in three steamers with a total of 1859 cattle and no sheep. For the next two months there will be but few exports in sheep with light demand and large mortality during the warm weather. Space is plenty in out-going steamers, nd low rates of 30 a 35 shillings are now paid. By latest cable 10% a 124c, d. w., is paid, being the

Shipments and destinations: On steamer Wini-

Horse Business.

good week's trade, notwithstanding one holiday. Prices were well sustained, and easy was of mixed quality, \$90@200; 1 driver at \$250. good week, and all were sold. At A. W. Davis' orthampton-street sale stable some selected horses were disposed of for speed. Gentlemen's rivers, coach and saddle at \$75@650. At Myer, Abrams & Co.'s sale stable 5 freight loads of Western sold. Trade a little slow, but with steady mostly for business, at \$100@200. At Moses Colman & Sons they sold 100 head; the nuction sales at \$35@160, at private sale \$250@400. onies, of 250 a 400 lbs, at \$150 a 200.

Union Vards, Watertown.

S

Tuesday, June 26, 1901. The market for beef cattle is favorable to the buyer this week by to P lb, with less activity at the yards. The offerings were oxen, steers, cows and bulls and the decline noticed on all grades. With the advent of warm weather the demand for beef has fallen off in the city. W. F. Wallace steers, of 1510 ths, at 31c; 2 cows, of 2210 ths, 1 cow, of 950 fbs, at 34c; 2 oxen, of 3240 fbs, O. H. Forbush, 3 cows, 2800 lbs, at \$360; 1 1140 fbs, at \$350; 1 beef cow, 1110 fbs, at \$26 Hathaway, 25 steers, of 1500 hs, at 64e; 20, Hathaway, 25 steers, of 1500 hs, at 54e; 15 Hathaway, 25 steers, of 1500 hs, at 54e; 15 Hathaway, 25 steers, of 1600 hs, at 54e; 15 Hathaway, 25 steers, of 1600 hs, at 54e; 15 Hathaway, 25 steers, of 1600 hs, at 54e; 15 Hathaway, 25 steers, of 1600 hs, at 54e; 20, Hathaway, 25 steers, of 1600 hs, at 54e; 20, Hathaway, 25 steers, of 1600 hs, at 54e; 20, Hathaway, 25 steers, of 1600 hs, at 54e; 20, Hathaway, 25 steers, of 15 drers, of 1438 lbs, at 5%c; 10, of 1425 lbs, at 5c. Milch Cows.

A fair supply arrived from the North. The bes cost in vicinity of \$60. O. H. Forbush sold 1 extra cow, \$46.50, with cows at \$20@40.

Fat Hogs. arket steady, with Western at 6@6lc; local

7 7 7gc, d. w Sheep Houses.

and arrivals of Western, and all for the home The exports in sheep will now fall off for ext two months. Bulk of arrivals from the that cost firm prices, with sheep at \$3.30@ cwt., and lambs laid down here at \$4.30@ ewt. Several light lots of Northern sheep

Veal Calves. eral hundred of Northern arrived and cost prices, about 5jc and under as to quality Wallace sold 63 calves, of 8670 ths, at about

Live Poultry. tons sold by the crate of mixed lots at 10

Droves of Veni Calves.

H. Nelson sold calves at 51c.

he-P. A. Berry, 30; Stranger, 6; Thompson dison, 100; Wardwell & McIntire, 80; Libby 50; M. D. Holt & Son, 20; Harris & Fellows, obb & Tracy, 10; M. D. Stockman, 10; F. W. well, 10; D. G. Lougee, 5; E. R. Foye, 16; E.

Hampshire-W. F. Wallace, 105; A. F. & Co., 210; George Heath, 112; T. Shay, 55 & Sanborn, 6; G. S. Peavey, 5; G. C. Wil-

out-A. Williamson, 90; Fred Savage, 92; lenne, 75; N H. Woodward, 67; Dorang 18; B. H. Combs, 83; W. F. Ricker, 166; W. A. Bard-natham, 35; F. S. Atwood, 40; M. G. Flan-na: F. Ricker, 150; J. S. Henry, 60.

Hood Farm Jerseys FEW CHOICE BULLS

Ready for Service. rep milking cows. Bull calf, bred in the mable lines. Write for prices to HOOD FARM, Lowell, Mass.

Pea screened.
Pea, seconds.
Pea Cal. small white.
Pea foreign. deep milking cows. Bull calf, bred in the hionable lines. Write for prices to

well, 7; W. F. Dennen, 5; A. H. Nelson, 7; H. A. Gilmore, 20; scattering, 150; R. Connors, 14; C. D. Lewis, 3; D. A. Walker, 6; J. P. Day, 28. New York—D. Fisher, 54.

Brighton, Tuesday and Wednesday. Stock at yards: 1544 cattle, 21,144 hogs, 796 calves, 118 horses. From West, 1116 cattle, 21,000 hogs, 118 horses. Maine, 193 cattle, 86 hogs, 442 calves; New Hampshire, 8 cattle; Ver-

mont, 15 cattle, 4 hogs, 60 calves; Massachusetts, 212 cattle, 54 hogs, 294 calves.

Tuesday—Prices this week of beef cattle are easier by ½ \$\psi\$ b, and this decline is on all descriptions on sale. The lot offered by O. H. Forbush not sold, as 5½ cents is asked; would have to take less on account of being heavy, and of coarse quality, weighing 4050 pounds to the pair. Beef cows are also selling easier by ‡c-For the past few weeks the market for beef cows and steers has been too high for the butchers to handle at a profit. T. J. Moroney sold 5 cows, of 1000 bs, at 3½c. A. H. Nelson, 2 oxen, of 2650 bs, at 5½c. J. P. Day sold 2 cattle, of 3000 fbs, at 5½c, these were sold for work. P. A. Berry sold cattle of 3000@3660 ths, at 5@6c.

Milch Cows. Supply not heavy and the demand not especially active. The first day was devoted to some extent to the changing hands of the better class to sell again, buying in lots in a wholesale way to speculators who peddle them out The trade was fair, but not active, and prices were steady. W. Cullen sold 7 choice cows, \$60. D. G. Lougee, 1 extra cow, \$45. W. W. Chapman G. Lougee, 1 extra cow, \$45. W. W. Chapman, 1 cow, \$40; 1 choice cow, \$50. W. Scollans, 3 choice milch cows, \$55 each; 3 at \$52 each; 2 at \$50; 1 at \$47. Thompson & Hanson, 1 18-quart cow, \$50; 3 cows, \$30 each; 1 at \$20.

Venl Calves. Supply gradually growing less, and prices fairly sustained. Butchers say that they are paying more for their calves than the city market justifles; then, too, there are more slim calves that should be put upon the market. Harris & Fel lows sold the largest Eastern lot at 5%c. P. A Berry, 23 calves, 115 bs, at 5½c. E. É. Chapman calves, 5c. E. R. Foye, 11 calves at 51c

F. W. Wormwell, 12 calves, 1530 lbs, at 5½c. Late Arrivals.

Wednesday—The market for milch cows was devoid of activity. Buyers were not numerous, still a fair movement. Prices were not extrava-gant, and after the better class was sold, the market was a trifle weak in price. Beef cows selling favorably to the buyers who are not in a hurry to buy this week unless at 1c decline, Wardwell & McIntire sold 3 milch cows, the lot for \$135; 2 good cows \$95, with sales at \$25@38. Harris & Fellows, 15 cows, \$25@45. C. W. Cheney, 14 cows, at \$30@50. Thompson & Hanson sold 10 cows, \$25, up to \$50. E. E. Chapman, 2 extra cows, \$40 each. J. S. Henry, 3 choice cows, \$55; 1 at \$50, with sales all the way down to \$35. One of the firm of Libby Bros. is in Aroostook County after cows for this market. Sold at \$50, \$48, 5 at

\$40, down to \$25. A light run, with small pigs at \$2.25@3 50; shotes

BOSTON PRODUCE MARKET.

Poultry, Fresh Killed.

Fowls, extra choice. Pigeons, tame, p doz... Western iced or frozen-Turkeys, choice...
Turkeys, com. to good...
Chickens, choice, spring...
brollers...
Chickens, medium...
Fowls, good to choice...
Old Cocks... Live Poultry. Butter. NOTE.-Assorted sizes quoted below include

20, 30, 50 lb. tubs only. suppnents and destinations: On steamer with fredian, for Liverpool, 731 cattle, by Swift & Co. 27 horses by E. Snow. On steamer Virginian, for London; 237 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 241 do. by Swift & Co. On steamer Sagamore, for Liverpool, 218 cattle by Morris Beef Company; 321 do. by J. A. Hathaway; 111 Canada cattle by J. Gould.

Horse Business. $20\underline{a}20\frac{1}{2}$ $20\underline{a}20\frac{1}{2}$ $20\underline{a}20\frac{1}{2}$ Creamery, seconds
Creamery, eastern
Dairy, Vt. extra...
Dairy, N. Y. extra...
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. firsts.
Dairy, N. Y. and Vt. seconds.
West. imitation creamery, small tubs drive and heavy draught exists. Such as offered sell quickly. At Welch & Hall Company's sale stable easy sales are reported, with 3 carloads of Western, selling at \$95<u>0</u>200, with nearby horses at \$450. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable easys ale sate \$450. At L. H. Brockway's sale stable easys old, beside nearby lots. The bulk was of mixed quality \$90<u>0</u>200.1 drived medity \$900.2 drived me Common to good.

Trunk butter in ½ or ½-lb prints...

Extra northern creamery...

Extra northern dairy...

Common to good...... Extra western creamery..... Cheese. New York, twins, extra new P lb.
"" firsts P lb.
"" seconds.
Vt. twins extra P lb.
" firsts P lb. seconds P lb.... New Ohio Flats, extra Western twins, extra. Western, fair to good. Nearby and Cape fancy, \$\psi\$ doz. Eastern choice fresh. Eastern fair to good. Michigan fancy fresh. Vt. and N. H. choice fresh.

Green Vegetables. Beets, p bush.
Beets, new, p 100 bunches
Cabbage, p bul crate.
Carrots, p bush.
Lettuce, p box.
Cucumbers, p crate.
Cucumbers, p totale.
Cucumbers, p totale.
Cucumbers, p crate.
Bermuda, p crate
Parslev, p bu.

Bermuda, & crate.
Parsley, & bu.
Radishes, & box
String beans, & basket
Squash, new, white, & bbl cr.
New Marrow, & bbl.
Spinach, native, & box
Turnips, flat, & box
Turnips, flo, & box
Turnips, do, & bo bunches.
Tomatoes, hothouse, & fb.
"Southern & crate. Tomatoes, nothouse, P ib..... "Southern, P crate.... Green Peas, P bushel Domestic Green Fruit. Hides and Pelts.

Steers and cows all weights..... Steers and cows an weights
Bulls
Hides, south, light green salted
" " dry flint
" salted
" buff, in west
" salted # fb
Calfskins, 5 to 12 fbs each
" over weights, each
Deacon and dairy skins
Lambskins each, country
Country Pelts, each

Peas. Choice Canadian P bu..... Green peas, Western choice... Green peas, Scotch.....

Dried Apples. Evaporated, choice Evaporated, prime Sundried, as to quality Grass Seeds. Timothy, P bu, Western...... Beans. Pea marrow, choice, H. P

Hay and Straw. 17 00@17 50 .15 00@18 50 .14 00@14 50 .14 00@14 50 .14 00@14 50 .14 00@ .8 00@ 9 00

"fine choice "clover mixed, by ton. "clover, by ton. "swale, by ton. "Straw, prime rye. Straw, oat, per ton. Straw, tangled rye. .20 00@ . 9 00@ 9 50 ..10 00@12 00

FLOUR AND GRAIN.

Flour.—The market quoted quiet.
Spring patents, \$3 75@4 50.
Spring, clear and straight, \$3 00@3 25.
Winter patents, \$3 60@3 90.
Winter, clear and straight, \$3 40@3 50.
Corn Meal.—The market is quiet at 98c@\$1 00
bag, and \$2 25@2 50 \$\rightarrow\$ bbl; granulated \$2 50
\$3 00 \$\rightarrow\$ bbl. Graham Flour.—Trade continues quiet, with he market quoted at \$2 40@4 50 P bbl. Ont Meal.—Quoted firm, \$3 75@\$4 00 P bbl. for rolled, and \$4 15@4 40 for cut and ground. Ryc Flour.—The market is quoted at \$2 80@ 50 P bbl. Corn.—Demand is quiet, with prices steady No. 2, yellow, spot, 50 c. Steamer yellow, new, 50 k. No. 3, yellow, 50 de.

No. 3, yenow, ovec.

Onts.—Quiet but steady.
Clipped, fancy, spot, 36½37c.
No. 2 clipped, white, 34±6.
No. 3 clipped, white, 34.
Heavier grades, spot, 34‡c.
Clipped, to ship, white, 36½37c. Chipped, to smp, white, 35(2)37c.

Millfeed.—The market is steady for all kinds.
Winter wheat, bran sacks, \$16 50.

Winter wheat, middling sacks, \$17 00.

Spring wheat, middling sacks, \$15 50.

Cottonseed meal for shipment, \$24 75. Malt.-The market is steady with trade ruli

dull.
State grades, 6-rowed, 65@72c.
State, 2-rowed, 62@57c.
Western grades, 70@75c.

Barley.—Quiet demand, with prices higher at 60@76c for No. 2 6-rowed State, and 45@60c for No. 2 2-rowed State. Feed barley, 55@65c. Rye.-Quiet, \$3.05@3.60 P bbl, 55c P bushel

THE WOOL MARKET.

Unwashed fleece, fine, Michigan..... " 1-blood " 1-blood " 1-blood Washed fleece

TERTH OF SHEEP .- W. L. B., Bristol County Mass.: The age of sheep is usually determined by the teeth, according to the following rule: From one month to a year old there are eight front teeth in the lower jaw. At from twelve to eighteen months old, the two central teeth drop out and are replaced by two broader ones. In another year there will be four broad teeth. Another year shows six broad teeth and two small ones, and after they are four years old they are called "full mouthed," having eight broad teeth. At five or six years old they begin to wear down, and at from seven to ten years old usually begin to drop out, when they are called "broken mouthed." But like many other similar tests these are not invariable. As we have said the two central broad teeth may appear at from twelve to eighteen months old, and the other changes may be from a year to a year and a half in taking place, so that the sheep may not get the full mouth until five years old, or very near it. But for practical purposes out and are replaced by two broader ones. In old, or very near it. But for practical purposes such a sheep may be as young as the four-year-old, having as many years of usefulness before it. Most sheep have teeth enough to eat well until ten years old, and a little care in feeding may prefore the proper but of the property of the Most sheep have teeth enough to eat well until ten years old, and a little care in feeding may preserve them for four or five years longer, but there is some risk in trying to winter them after they are eight or ten years old. The Merinos are said to keep their teeth longer and therefore to be longer lived than the larger breeds, but we doubt if they are better in this respect than the Southdowns or their grades. Heavy feeding is thought to pro their grades. Heavy feeding is thought to promote early growth of teeth; while browsing on bushes or feeding upon roots that are not well washed may result in their loss earlier than the dates given above. Yet the above rule is near washed may result in their loss earlier than the dates given above. Yet the above rule is near enough for the inexperienced to buy them by, for the ewe may be said to be just as old as her teeth indicate, and we would prefer a full-mouthed one at ten years old to one that had begun to lose teeth at seven. The back teeth are not changed, and thus they can masticate food well even after the front teeth are masticate food well even after the front teeth are masticate food well even after the front teeth are the field every day, taking out all plants the field every day, taking out all plants large flocks—such ones should be taken out and placed where they can be so cared for. Some claim that the ram's teeth last longer than the

GROWING FOREST TREES.

ewes, but we are not sure of it.

Those who desire to grow forest trees of any kind for shade or ornamental trees should remember that there is no better time to gather the seed than when it ripens upon the tree, and no better time for sowing it than that when it would be self sown by falling from the tree. That is, i the tree is a native of the place where it is to be grown. If from a warmer climate it may be necessary to start the seed under glass, and protect it in some way during a few of the first win ers while it is small. At the Arnold Arboretum by this method they have acclimated and grown in this way some trees and shrubs that are not native here, and seldom found north of Mason and Dixon's line. The seeds from these plants and thus they can be made to endure our colder northern climate, and the northern limit of their growth is gradually being extended.

GOOD ROADS. Fred Grundy in Farm and Fireside tells us he has been watching "roadkeeper" care for ten miles of black earth road, and he has kept it in good condition, not by macadamizing it or by covering it with crushed stone, but by providing good drainage, by tile in most places to take the water off, and by digging out some of the worst places about eighteen inches deep, and filling with broken brick, tile, coal, cinders, or whatever will make a firm foun-dation and allow water to drain through. Then if the roads are rounded up to allow the water to run off, and they get a little attention after every rain, they are easily kept in good con- spring. dition. The results are much better and the cost much less than they were for the annual turnout of the district to mend, or often to make worse the roads, the job being expected then to be done until the same season comes around another

INSECT PESTS. The Australian lady bird, a beetle that if not the same as children used to salute with the Mother Goose lines:

Lady bug, lady bug, fly away home, Your house is on fire and your children will burn, is a close relation to it, has been introduced into California to assist in destroying a scale or bark louse that has been doing much damage to the orange groves. 'We think it does not destroy the San Jose scale, though it may be able to kill some of the younger ones, but the oyster shell scale or louse, it makes very quick work with. We have not heard that any delegation has appeared to protest against them, and plead for the protection of the scale, as they did in Boston against disturbing the nests of the filthy, lousy English sparrows, but then they have not the "culture" and the philaptropy that was so manifest among a certain class in this city. We know a building which has not been used for nearly a year excepting by those sparrows dur-ing the winter, that one could not enter this ring without getting bird lice enough on him to torment him all day. And this pest lasted until it was well smoked with charcoal and brimstone.

BREEDING HOGS. When we were raising pigs to fatten for our own use or to sell to others we preferred a long, rangy and perhaps rather coarse sow, well built certainly, and with at least fourteen good teats, but not too fine in the bone or too delicate about the head and ears. The boar to which we mated for food, is said to be delicious and most nutri-her was finer in bone and more compact in build, preferring one of the Yorkshire of medium size. closed with a wire fence.

Thus we had good litters of pigs, and a mother that if properly fed gave milk enough for them, and they had vigorous constitutions, hearty appetites and good digestion, combined with the ability to fatten well and quickly, though at that time more was thought about getting a large hog than now, as few wanted to kill a two hundred-pound pig and many were not satisfed with the property of the pigs and many were not satisfed with the property of the pigs and many were not satisfed with the property of the pigs and the

more was thought about gesting a large hog than now, as few wanted to kill a two hundred-pound pig, and many were not satisfied with less than four hundred pounds. Yet we should follow the same practice today, because they could be made to weigh two hundred pounds at six months old very easily, and could be kept longer if desired. Liberal feeding of the sow after the pigs were a week old and of the pigs after they were a week old and of the pigs after

these bogs is that, where there is a hidden spring the land will be wet even in a dry season, while the other may get quite firm in times of drought. The spring, also, may often be found by the fact that the snow melts earlier during the winter and the grass starts earlier in the spring, and keeps green during the dry spell in summer or fall.

that the snow melts earlier during the winter and the grass starts earlier in the spring, and keeps green during the dry spell in summer or fall.

LEAN HORSES.

There are occasionally to be seen on the street horses that are so lean that they are called a disgrace to the owner, and yet the leanness is not a proof that he does not feed them well, or give them as good care as most other people do, or that they have been overworked. In some cases the trouble may arise from overfeeding and lack of regular exercise. Either or both of these torgans, so that much of the food given passes away undigested, and adds nothing to the flesh or strength, but rather lessens both. And there are other cases where the trouble of indigestion arises from the habit of eating too rapidly and not masticating the food, especially when whole grain is given. We have seen a statement that mixing the oats and corn with small pebbles would cause them to eat more slowly, that they might reject the stones, but we never tried it. Our method was to feed all grain ground, unless it might be the oats, moisten the hay, and scatter the meal over it. In this way both hay and grain were masticated more and better digested. Knowing what we do now, we would reduce the grain feed for one or two weeks, and then increase it gradually, possibly using a tonic to increase digestive power.

The recent rise in beef is likely to be a perma-

RISE IN BEEF PRICES. The recent rise in beef is likely to be a perma

and planted it with squashes, and also put a few squash seeds in the vacant places among those we left. As that year squashes brought a good price we lost nothing, and where both squashes and onions grow the squashes did not seem to rob the onions of their food, while we knew not whether the late planting or the presence of the onions kept away the striped and the black WANTED, a White Cochin Bantam cock, or cockerel. squash bugs.

USEFUL BIRDS.

It is stated on good authority that the useful birds of Indiana have decreased about one-half in the past fifteen years, and some are fearing that the remainder will go in the next fifteen years This cannot be the work of the small boy and the gun, or of the family cats, for neither have in-creased in number or in ability to destroy birds to that extent, and they certainly have not made any great decrease in number of English sparrows. We wish they had, because we think it i crease in the other birds, as they destroy rease in the other birds, as they destroy nests, eat eggs and drive away from the vicinity of human habitations those birds that formerly used to seek such place for nests that they might be better protected from birds and beasts of prey. The robin, swa ows, catbirds, bluebirds, Baltimore oriole, martin, scarlet tanager, Phœbe bird, song-sparrows, nuthatch, wrens, warblers and chickadee are among those which we should protect, and the smaller of these are persistently attacked by the filthy English sparrow whenever seen. It has been said that a single chickadee will eat five thousand eggs of the cankerworm in a day, and some trees look as if there ought to have five thousand chickadees to each tree this

The Day's Chief Topic.

Where and how to spend the summer is a question to be considered by nearly everybody. It you are not interested, you should be, and if you are, consider New England, with its great wealth of mountains, rivers, lakes, seashore and historicated.

are, consider New England, with its great wealth of mountains, rivers, lakes, seashore and historic spots.

In the heart of the Appalachian Range, the secondary range of America, which includes the famous White Mountains, are hundreds of places where one may go and enjoy the cool, quiet grandeur of the magnificent panoramic scenery, its grand precipitous rocks, its green fields and the beautiful silvery lakes sprinkled here and there like bits of broken mirror.

Think of the places where sports of all kinds may be enjoyed, including the popular games of golf, polo and tennis.

Leave the mountains and turn to the beautiful lakes and streams, or to the vast, grand ocean which forms the eastern boundary of New England; here boating, fishing, yachting and bathing are participated in more than in any other part of the world.

New England lacks not historically, but can boast of containing many relies of the early pilgrim settlers, as well as of the Indian and Revolutionary periods.

A valuable book containing a list of hotels and boarding houses with their rates and accommodations, also maps, routes and rates of the Boston & Maine Railroad and connections, will be sent free to any address on application to the Passenger Department of the Boston & Maine Railroad, Boston, Msss.

-A mountain goat farm is a new business in Center and Tioga Counties, Pennsylvania. A pioneer in the business opens with cleared mountain land and a consignment of one thousar white goats, costing \$18 a head. The mountain-cleared land affords an ideal pasture for the hardy animals. The New Mexican goats have a good fur, their hides make a fine leather, and the meat

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT. To the helrs at law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of GEORGE W. FERREN, late of Huntington, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, leaving estate in said

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts. MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

FARMERS' WANTS

6000 FERRETS—Pure blood. Furmshed not akin. Finest strain in the land. Bred from good workers. Safe arrival guaranteed. S. & L. FARNSWORTH, New London, O.

ATS—Drive away alive forever. No poison. No I traps. No cats. Our new discovery sends them off like magic; they never come back; like postpaid. Free with every order True Receipt How to Make Hens Lay More Eggs. Also keep your fowls healthy. GALLATIN & CO., Dept. 2, York, Pa. OLLED Durhams. Bulls of serviceable age for sale. Herd bulls having 22 polled crosses, 22 months old. A. E. BURLEIGH, Knox City, Knox Co., Mo.

When an onion field has become infested with the maggot the best thing to do is to put in some only the maggot the best thing to do is to put in some and vicinity. E. O., Box 2014, Boston.

over that OTHING better for your horse than Glosserine. OW to make \$500 per year keeping hens. Price, 25 cents. WALNUT PUBLISHING COMPANY Box 2402, Boston.

MERICAN farmer, married, is open for engagement as working foreman or farm manager on dairy farm; thoroughly understands raising of crops, care of stock, management of help; strictly temperate and reliable; references furnished from employers. BOX 66, New Ipswich, N. H.

GRAPHOPHONE and records, camera, double. Barrel gun, rifle or bicycle or anything in the poultry line. BOX 1014, Rockville, Ct.

management of standard and egg poultry, incutors, brooding, feeding chicks, etc., wants situation. Could become working partner on good-sized plant. ARTHUR O'CONNELL, Modena, Pa. AMANTED-Situation as warden and matron of almshouse; had experience; good reference, 97 FRANKLIN STREET, Westfield, Mass.

WANTED—On or before April I, position as superin tendent or butter maker in first-class creamery; 13 years experience; good references. Address M. H. PEASE, Warehouse Point, Ct.

MAMMOTH Bronze Turkey Toms, 25 to 30 lbs, by 97-point tom. B. P. Rock ckts. and Poland-China swine of the leading strains. A. H. MANN, Eldena, Ill. B. TURKEYS For Sale—Toms weighing from 2t to 32 fbs, pullets from 17 to 19 fbs. Prices reasonable. Eggs in season. MRS. D. C. AMOS, Oakland, Ky.

SHORTHORNS—Sir Charming 4th 131411 heads the herd. Young stock of both sexes for sale. V. R. ELLIS Gardner, Kan.

35 BARREL Michigan mill for sale, owing to the death of proprietor, the Edwardsburg Flouring mill, roller process, 35 barrels capacity, with stone for feed. Steam power. All in good condition, and doing good business. Will be sold cheap. Address MBS. ISABELLA DALY Edwardsburg, Mich.

DUFF Cochins: young and yearling stock for sale. O. J. L. WARE, South Keene. N. H. CAYUGA Ducks of the finest quality at \$2. ALBERT NYE, New Washington. O.

WANTED—June 1, strong boy, 16 years old, to work on country home for board and small salary until october. Write experience with horses and small kitchen garden. R., Box 2023, Boston.

MILLOWNERS in need of a miller who is thor oughly experienced on soft or Kansas hard wheat and who is reliable in every way, can find one with references by applying to INTERNATIONAL ROLLER MILLS, Sterling, Kan. IGHT Brahmas, Prize Stock Cockerels and Pullets for sale cheap. I have more than I have room for Eggs for sale. HARRYMOZLEY, Dracut, Mass.

OR SALE—A water and steam power corn, feed and sawmill, with sufficient building for flouring machinery: two good dwelling honses, with 31 acres of good land. Stuated in one of the healthlest, best corn and wheat-growing sections in the State. Want to change occupation on account of poor health. For further particulars address J. R. L. CHAMBLIN, Philomont, Loudoun Co., Va.

STALLIONS For Sale—One black Percheron, 4 years old, unsurpassed for style and action; 1 Shire years old, a grand individual and breeder; sire, we none Albert. Also I high-grade Shire yearling. J. HRICHERT, Mendota, Ill.

OR SALE—Nine registered Aberdeen-Angus bulls, to 12 months old. Individual merit end breeding the best. JOHN L. GAISER, Charleston, Ill.

Trins 20 miles apart. Rams and ewes of each breed for sale. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia

FIRST-CLASS imported German coach horse for sale at a bargain. Black, wt. 1450 bb., extra good bone, style, action and disposition. Stood here eight seasons, and is a very strong breeder. Call or address M. E. HARMON, Carthage, S. Dak. ECOIN For Sale—The great stallion sired by Red Wilkes; dam by Pretender, he by Dictator. For particulars address G. L. WORK, Decatur, O.

20 HEAD Stallions—Shires, Percherons, Belgians, Clydes and one Coach horse. A. LATIMER WILSON, Creston, Ia.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS. . PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin and all other persons interested in the estate of ISAAC BICKFORD, late of Melrose, in said County,

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors, and all other persons interested in the estate of JO-ANNA HALEY, sometimes called JOHANNA HEALY, late of Cambridge, in said County, deceased, intestate.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Ellen J. Sullivan of Cambridge in the County of Middlesex, without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Lowell, in said County of Middlesex, on the sixteenth day of July, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof.

cause, it any you have, why the same should hole granted.

And the petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this twenty-sixth day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88.

PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors and all other persons interested in the estate of NANCY D. FERREN, late of Huntington, in the State of Connecticut, deceased, intestate, leaving estate in said County of Middlesex.

WHEREAS, a petition has been presented to said Court to grant a letter of administration on the estate of said deceased to Mary J. Waterson of said Huntington without giving a surety on her bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted. To the heirs at law, next of kin, creditors and all

Farmers' Want Department is established to allow he sale and exchange of Stock, Seeds, Fruits, etc. iso Help or Situation Wanted. There is a charge of ecent per word only, including name, address or nitials. No Display. Cash to accompany the AMMOTH Light Brahmas, 10 to 14 pounds at maturity. Great winter layers. K. S. HAWK, echanicsburg, O.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register,

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, SS.
PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of ALEXAN-DER MUNROE, late of Somerville, in said

persons interested in the estate of ALEXAN-DER MUNROE, late of Somerville, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, certain instruments purporting to be the last will and testament—and one codicil—of said deceased have been presented to said Court, for probate, by Margaret Munroe, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix therein named, without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County of Middlesex, on the ninth day of July, A. D. 1801. And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this eighteenth day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of JOANNA K. STACY, late of Everett, in said County, dewhere A. A. James Howard, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the first and final account of bis administration upon the estate of said deceased.

count of bis administration upon the estate of said deceased.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge in said County, on the 'ninth day of July, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed.

And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days at least before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the Massachusetts Ploughman, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, or by mailing postpaid a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, Charles J. McIntyrre. Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this nineteenth day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

To all persons interested in the estate of RO-SANNA FREEMAN, late of Melrose, in said To all persons interested in the estate of Advanta FREEMAN, late of Melrose, in said County, deceased:

WHEREAS, Leander T. Freeman, the administrator of the estate of said deceased, has presented for allowance the final account of his administration upon the estate of said deceased. You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court, to be held at Cambridge, in said County, on the second day of July, A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be allowed. And said administrator is ordered to serve this citation by delivering a copy thereof, to all persons interested in the estate fourteen days at least before said Court, or by publishing the same once in each week, for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day, at least, before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court.

Witness, CHARLES J. MCINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this tenth day of June, in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

Commonwealth of Massachusetts.

MIDDLESEX, 88. PROBATE COURT.

To the heirs-at-law, next of kin, and all other persons interested in the estate of GEORGE A. WOODS, late of Arlington, in GEORGE A. WOODS, late of Arlington, in said County, deceased.

WHEREAS, a certain instrument purporting to be the last will and testament of said deceased has been presented to said Court, for Probate, by Livonia S. Woods, who prays that letters testamentary may be issued to her, the executrix, therein named without giving a surety on her official bond.

You are hereby cited to appear at a Probate Court to be held at Cambridge in said County of Middlesex, on the second day of July A. D. 1901, at nine o'clock in the forenoon, to show cause, if any you have, why the same should not be granted.

cause, if any you have, why the same snould not be granted.

And said petitioner is hereby directed to give public notice thereof, by publishing this citation once in each week for three successive weeks, in the MASSACHUSETTS PLOUGHMAN, a newspaper published in Boston, the last publication to be one day at least before said Court, and by mailing, postpaid, or delivering a copy of this citation to all known persons interested in the estate, seven days at least before said Court. Witness, CHARLES J. McINTIRE, Esquire, First Judge of said Court, this eleventh day of June in the year one thousand nine hundred and one.

S. H. FOLSOM, Register.

S THERE any Pure White Lead nowadays? Yes, and it is made in the oldfashioned way by the "old Dutch process" of slow corrosion.

The brands named in margin are genuine, and, with pure Linseed Oil, they make the only durable and satisfactory paint.

For any color or shade required, use NATIONAL LEAD COM-PANY'S Pure White Lead Tinting Colors. Pamphlet sent free

National Lead Co., 100 William Street, New York.

Our Domes.

Added to its distinguishing characteristics of brides, graduates and roses, the month of June is also a time of especial patriotic inspiration, for on one of its "rare days" in the long ago was born our national emblem, the Stars and Stripes.

As the graduates of our schools and colleges, having acquired the necessary theoretical training, enter upon the untried life before them: as sweet June brides emerge from a world of romance into one wherein real duties confront them; so our flag, originated in a time of especial stress, was evolved from some of the noblest and purest emotions of the human heart, and it is doubtful if graduate ever put more of interest into his chosen theme, or bride more of tender, loving thought into her dainty furnishings, than Betsey Ross stitched into that first American flag.

The school children of the present day concerning the conception and manufacture of the first flag, and of the gradual change to its present form; and the flag is now constant object lesson in many schoolrooms. Some of their elders need reminders, however, and it would have been amusing, if not quite so reprehensible, when on Friday so many were heard to ask why the comparatively few flags in evidence were displayed.

During the recent war "Old Glory" everywhere in evidence, and patriotic enthusiasm ran high, which was as it should be. But in time of peace it would be well if one day of each year could be devoted to similar display, and that day should be Flag

Would it not, too, be a better way to celebrate the Seventeenth of June and the Fourth of July, to direct the attention of the small boy, and girl, too, to the collection and display of flags rather than firecrackers and other brain-racking means of celebration with which we are familiar? Parker, in Popular Science. The encouragement of flag drills and flag exercises is a step in the right direction.

Taught to venerate the flag, the citizen of the future will have greater care that its folds, representing the national honor, shall not be sullied by aught that reflects dishonneed more of the patriotism of peace, that in times of great stress and peril wise counsel shall prevail, and impulsive action be avoided, which shall bring upon us the criticism of the other great nations of the

Mothers and teachers, indeed, all women have a great opportunity here, not only to concern. inculcate lessons of love of the flag, which symbolizes love of country, in the hearts of the little ones intrusted to their care, but to remind their mescaline alove of their care, but to tages of loneliness. Of these there is many a long training the small cap, of the long ruffle, was entirely crisp, fresh and dainty, like a new creation. It was work for a lady rather than for a coarse servant. home, and treated with loving tenderness.

different character than at present prevails. orderly. With more love and reverence for the flag, more of the fire of genuine patriotism, however, a better state of things will

ELIZABETH ROBBINS BERRY.

The Workbox.

A DAINTY PIN CASE.

This case was made of white linen, with a stiff interlining. Two pieces of linen seven by nine inches were cut, and upon one of them was worked sprays of arbutus. This was to serve for the back or outside of the case. The inner piece was not decorated. These two pieces were then placed on either side of the interlining and bound with narrow pink ribbon. The case was then creased into three panels, seven by three inches, and a pink ribbon sewed to the outer edge, to serve as a fastener. Into the three inside panels pins were thrust. There were all kinds of pins; a row of ordinary pins in two sizes, a row of white headed pins and one of black pins with colored heads and mourning pins. There were long pins with black heads and there were hat pins.

A UNIQUE DOILY.

This doily is intended for chafing-dish use and is suggestive of Welsh rarebit parties. The linen is oblong, with rounded corners and is somewhat larger than the ordinary centrepiece. The edge is 'deeply scalloped upward from the scallop toward the centre being worked spears of grass, the long grass with graceful bending tops, and some with feathery ends. At each of the corners in the grass crouches a little white greens, and the feathery ends may be successfully imitated by a fine featherstitch stitch, with eyes and ears of a faint delicate pink. The stitches must be carefully slanted in the right direction. Eva M. NILES.

Nightmare.

From time to time appear articles on this way. subject, sometimes long and learned, in medical and other periodicals, and somethis and that case of frightful nightmare

state the precise physiological condition, and perhaps this cannot be known, except as inferred somewhat from loss of control in certain nerves and muscles. Position or lack of fresh air, or over-nutri-

tion, interfering with proper oxygenation of blood, seem to be the chief predisposing causes. In my experience the occasions are usually an excess of bed covering, closeness of the room, lying on the back, occasionally late eating,-one of these or all together, and in general indicating the prevention in care to avoid general plethora and overheating thereby or by too much bed clothing, and to sleep on one's right side, so far as very cold weather, and more or less window ventilation at other times according to the well-known effect on lungs, heart and nervous system, is the key to the subject.

It is a myth that monsters of some sort haunt every nightmare. There may be a are, fortunately, familiar with the facts dream with some alarming features, as of of the weekly wash being pursued or of falling or other danger. Quite as often, in my case, there is a consciousness of the actual environment as if seen with open eyes, and of the collapse only and its nature as nightmare, from which I seek to recover myself by possible slight movements resolutely increased, until successful in changing position, when I instantly awake as from a dream, and with no further sense of physical disturbance, except it may be a little shortness of breath. natural, very bad, in persons of good health of small articles until sufficiently dried for and cheerful temperament. And there is ironing. The process went on, preferably, very likely no danger of death save in cases in the open air. In mild weather a side of heart disease. One's increasing discom- porch was a favorite situation; of course in fort prompts to desperate effort that is suc- the winter it was done in a warm room. cessful in getting aroused. A curious cir- The clapping freed the space between the cumstance, needing explanation, is that threads of starch, and gave a decidedly sheer when one's moaning attempts to call help and diaphanous effect to fine fabrics that brings that help, a touch or slight shake mere dipping in starch and wringing out dispels instantly the nightmare.-H. W. again fails to achieve. A large platter

The Evil of Eating Alone.

At a time like the present, when the marrying age of the average man of the mid- damask towel ready for ironing. dle classes is being more and more postorably upon the national character. We poned, the physical ills of bachelordom come increasingly under the notice of the tools. Every ruffle, every bit of embroidery, medical man. It is not good for man or was pulled and smoothed and straightened—woman to live alone. Indeed, it has been not by strength, but by skill—every little well said that for solitude to be successful sprig and dot in its true position. Then, a man must be either angel or devil. This laid with care on the snow-white ironingrefers, perhaps, mainly to the moral aspects sheet, a small, round-headed iron-hot, but of isolation, and with these we have now no not too hot for firm, moderate pressure-

remind their masculine elders of their occa- clerk in London, many a young barrister, rissional sins of omission in this respect. The ing, perhaps, but not yet far enough risen, flag should be a conspicuous object in every many a business man or journalist who will say that one of the most trying features of The patriotic societies are doing good his unmarried life is to have to eat alone. work along this line, which alone would be And a premature dyspepsia is the only sufficient excuse for their existence. The thing that ever takes him to his medical numerous Flag Day celebrations under their man. There are some few happily disposed auspices were noticeable, and the example individuals who can dine alone and not eat thus set is sure to be imitated in years to too fast nor too much nor too little. With the majority it is different. The average The celebration of the Seventeenth of man puts his novel or his paper before him June, too, should be more general, and of a and thinks that he will lengthen out the meal with due deliberation by reading a Few can catch the true patriotic spirit from | little with, and more between, the courses such observance. It has become rather a He will just employ his mind enough to day to be dreaded by the peaceable and help, and too little to interfere with, digestion. In fact, he will provide that gentle mental accompaniment which with happier people conversation gives to a meal.

attention to the book, which he flings aside, he rushes through his food as fast as possible, to plunge into his armchair and literature afterward. In either case the lonely taken, and the mind should not be intensely exercised during the process. Every one knows that violent bodily exercise is bad just after a meal, and mental exertion is equally so.

Wise people do not even argue during or just after dinner, and observation of afterdinner speeches will convince any one that most speakers neither endure themselves nor excite in their hearers any severe intellectual effort.

In fact, the experience of countless genshould not eat alone, nor think much at this time, but should talk and be talked to while cook at once. he feeds. Most people do not think much It is often desirable to brown the surface ompaniment of eating and drinking.

with the men, but differently. Alone or not quickly over the top, taking care to brown, a man may generally be trusted at any rate not scorch. corners in the grass crouches a little white a man may generatly be trusted at any rate rabbit. The grasses are worked in shaded to take food enough. (We suppose, of Brooms will last longer if they are dipped, greens, and the feathery ends may be successed.) it is different. She is more emotional, more The rabbits are worked in long and short imaginative, and less inclined to realize the wash-water weekly, the splints will become gross necessities of existence. Therefore, tough, though flexible. Puta screw-eye in the woman doomed to dine alone as often as not does not dine at all. She gets dys- the broom from a long nail in a convenient pepsia because her digestion has not sufficient practice; a man gets it because his functions practice it too often in the wrong water, add half a te acup 1 of sweet milk to

Worst of all, perhaps, is the case of the the table-ware will look brighter, and the solitary cook. In the myriads of small flats pots and stew-pans wash more easily. times with much traditional gossip about in London there are thousands of women "doing" for their solitary masters or mis- make the hands soft and smooth. The only substantial facts are a dream of some kind, connected with a final difficulty of breathing, a feeling of collapse, and inability to move. No doctor that I ever conversed with on this matter seemed able to

stock of the shop for the first few days, brought up and fastened securely over the knowing that it will effectually cure appetop. To keep ice, put it in a small fiannel tite afterward, so the women who are alcoth, then wrap in a fiannel sheet or ways occupied with buying and preparing blanket. food grow unable to use it for themselves.

It needs no moralist to declare the evils of solitariness. Man and woman is a gregarious animal. Physically and intellectually we improve with companionship. Certainly it is not good to eat and to drink To prevent new wooden bowls from alone. It is a sad fact of our big cities that cracking, pour hot lard into them from the they hold hundreds of men and women who is trying-kettle, then turn until every part is in the day are too busy and at night too coated. Pour out the lard, leave twentyin the day are too busy and at night too coated. Pour out the lard, leave twenty lonely to feed with profit, much less with four hours, then wash in hot, soapy water any pleasure.-Lancet.

Ironing Methods, Old and New.

In the days of our great-grandmothers lear starching and fine ironing were among the standard feminine accomplishments de-manded as a part of the education of a gentlewoman. Mending and cleaning lace was one of the subjects taught with the utmost thoroughness in convents and exclusive schools for young women of the highest social standing. In the days when a more or less valuable collection of specimens of hand-wrought lace was a possession that women coveted, prized, enjoyed in wearing, and left intact for their daughters, the necessary care of these treasures was seldom intrusted to other hands less scrupulous than those of the owner.

There was a great deal of fire ironing in most delicate embroidered flounces and capes, and "pelerines" of fine net, adorned terns and other stitches, were in high favor. For the babies there were caps and robes one can govern his position in sleep; also to on linen cambric or sheer lawn, and little provide for fresh air by furnace register in dimity "long coats" with yards and yards of fine scalloped ruffles. All matrons of good family wore caps and kerchiefs too; season. Perhaps carbon dioxide, with its and the most exacting care was shown that these should be always of immaculate whiteness land fresh from the iron. One may imagine (with horror) the result of turning over all this finery to the ordinary chances

By the old, painstaking methods, they were washed by gentle squeezing and rins-ing, with no rough friction, and often clearstarched with the irons on the fire, so that the whole process of "doing-up" might be completed at one bout. All this linen cambric and India muslin was starched in wellboiled and strained starch, which was sometimes given a final stir with a spermaceti candle kept for the purpose. It was then held between the hands and patiently The dreams are probably never very un-clapped until perfectly clear, and in the case formed a part of the equipment of my preceptress, upon which piece after piece would be laid after a few minutes handling, then each in turn be taken up and clapped again, and finally folded and rolled in a

The ironing was not all done with the iron Here, again, the fingers were most efficient was applied until the small cap, or the long

patient. But a vast deal of the bad ironing that is so common results from reversing the mode, trusting to strength instead of skill, ironing as if the clothes were made of wood or some other altogether rigid material. Care that the fabric, whatever it be, lies exactly in its right lines, is a very important matter. Bad ironing will spoil the fit of the best-made garment, and the finer and more delicate it is, the worse the mischief wrought by the incapable laundress. This one matter of avoiding all stretching, biasing and skewing of the material would transform the results of many a good, willing girl, who is not observing enough to discover for herself the source of the difficulty.

Another very simple matter, which is too often neglected with disastrous conse quences, is care in ironing each piece as This is your solitary's excellent idea. In dry as possible. If gathers, hems and tucks reality he becomes engrossed in what he is are left damp, however neatly they may be reading till suddenly finding his chop cold ironed when spread on the clotheshorse, he demolishes it in a few mouthfuls; or else they will have lost their good looks when he finds that he is hungry, and paying no taken off it. The damp portions will inevitably roughen in drying, and spoil the beauty of the whole work. The laundress will say that this takes too long; in that case she probably wets her clothes too much man must digest at a disadvantage. For in sprinkling. Only a slight moisture is redue and easy nutrition food should be slowly quired if evenly diffused. "Perpetual vigilance is the price of good laundry work."-Country Gentleman.

When a paring or butcher knife become loosened from the handle, take out the knife, fill the cavity two-thirds full of mixed resin and brickdust, heat the shank very hot and press it in quickly; when cold the whole will be firm and solid. To render tough meat or an old fowl more

tender, cut the meat in suitable pieces for erations, from the red Indian of the woods the table, and unjoint the fowl. Rub the to the white-shirted diners of a modern surface of each thoroughly with dry cookparty, has perpetuated the lesson that a man ing soda, and let lie twelve or eighteen hours. Then dip quickly in vinegar and

when they talk, and talking is a natural ac- of some of the dishes for the table which cannot be placed in the oven, A common How does it fare with the many solitary fire shovel is a very good substitute for a vomen of today? No better, we know, than salamander. Heat it very hot and pass it

oughly soaked. If dipped in hot, soapy the end of the handle, by which to suspend

When obliged to wash dishes in hard water, add half a te acup 1 of sweet milk to an ordinary-sized dishpan half full of water; the table-ware will look brighter, and the pots and stew-pans wash more easily.

When obliged to wash dishes in hard twels for the sent and the water, add half a te acup 1 of sweet milk to an ordinary-sized dishpan half full of water; the table-ware will look brighter, and the pots and stew-pans wash more easily.

Soapsuds, to which a little sal soda has been considers this he will resolve to keep still letters upon the considers this he will resolve to keep still letters upon the considers this he will resolve to keep still letters upon the considers this he will resolve to keep still letters upon the considers this he will resolve to keep still letters upon the considers this he will resolve to keep still letters upon the considers this he will resolve to keep still letters upon the considers this he will resolve to keep still letters upon the considers this he will resolve to keep still letters upon the considers this he will resolve to keep still letters upon the considers the considers the considers the store that the considers the consideration to the consideration the consideration the consideration the consideration the consideration the Rorax will soften the hardest water, and

When carpets have been lifted and the is cured if somebody else manages their kitchen for a week, allowing them to take meals without preparing them been cleaned. Dry earth is as good or better, but it is not pleasant to walk over. Before relaying the carpet, cover the floor with several thicknesses of old newspapers.

To prevent new wooden bowls from or submerge the bowl, covering every part, in cold water, bring water to boiling, and boil an hour. When water is cold, remove the bowl and dry slowly in a cold room. Paint the outside two or three coats.

To dust a piano, use the very best quality of canton flannel—that which is perfectly smooth and soft. Rub lightly to remove the dust; rub up and down over the fingermarks, always with the nap of the cloth toward the instrument. Remove the dust from the keys with a small bellows. Keep the instrument closed at night and in damp weather, and expose the keys to the sunhine when possible.

Dry earth will sweeten old, musty jars, and remove the smell or taint from old fruit cans. Bury them for several days under a porch, where the ground is dry, or under those days. India muslin dresses with the reach. Tainted lard or grease may be sweetened by wrapping it in several thicknesses of cheesecloth and burying it several days; it will come forth purified from the earth bath.

Cut fresh suet in small pieces and let lie in cold water twenty-four hours, changing the water once. Drain well, put in an iron kettle with a smooth bottom, add half a teacupful of milk to each pound, and cook slowly until the fat is clear and slightly brown. Loosen occasionally from the bottom, but avoid stirring. When partly cool, strain. When mixed half and half with lard, you have an ideal fat for frying

the pickling season. Take an ounce each of whole allspice, cloves, celery seed, tumeric, pepper, ground mustard and white ginger, sliced. Tie very loosely in a cheesecloth bag and drop into a gallon and a half of vinegar. Keep tied closely, and use a little as needed to spice the vinegar used in making pickles. It is best to can both the sweet and sour pickles; then they are sure to keep, and are ready to use without further care.

Choose a bright, sunny day to paint a kitchen floor, and open doors and windows while it is drying. Dissolve three ounces of glue in three quarts of hot water. When it is quite dissolved and well mixed with the water, stir in until smooth three pounds of yellow ochre. With a whitewash brush, give the floor (which should be very clear and dry) a thick coat. When dry, which will be in a short time, with boiled oil and a common paint-brush, give the floor a good brushing. It can be used (the floor) in a comparatively short time.—Country Gen-

Domestic Hints. CUSTARD SOUFFLE.

Mix one-fourth cup sugar, one cup flour and one cup cold milk. Stir it into one cup boiling milk. Stir till it thickens, add one-fourth cup butter, cool, stir in the beaten yolks of four eggs, then the stiffly beaten whites. Turn into a buttered shallow dish, set in a pan of hot water and

has lost something by evaporation. CREAM SHERBET.

Beat one ounce of powdered sugar into one pint of cream and the whites of four eggs stiffly which four ounces of sugar have been dissolved. freeze.

TOMATOES WITH EGG. them through a colander, put into a sau over the fire, season with salt and pepper, a little sugar, if acid, and a few drops of onion inice. Let them cook a little, and just before serving add the well-beaten yolks of two eggs, stir well until it thickens, and remove im the fire or it will curdle.

BROCHETTES OF LAMB.

Remove the bone from a leg of lamb, and cut the meat, freed from skin, into small and uniform pieces. To the juice of a lemon add that of an onion, with salt and pepper, and with this coat well the pieces of lamb. Let them remain so through the pieces, alternating with very thin pleces of fat salt pork; dip in breadcrumbs and broil till done. Short of ten minutes should be sufficient time to cook them

CARROT SOUP. Take half a dozen small French carrots, wash

and scrape them, put in a saucepan with boiling water and cook until tender, remove from the fire, mix with milk and press through a sieve. Melt two ounces of butter in a saucepan and rub into it a slightly heaping teaspoonful of flour, add a few grains of cayenne pepper, and stir in a little at a time the carrot puree until smooth like eream, add a few slices of cooked celery root (celeriae) and salt to taste, and pour into the puree. A tablespoonful of sherry, if liked, may be added. Serve with fried croutons.

Hints to Housekeepers.

Consomme is made by using the same amount of veal knuckle with the beef, cooking all the vegetables in butter first, and when the stock has cooked three hours add one quart of water in which a fowl has been cooked; and the bones, after removing the meat, for croquettes or other

By adding a teaspoonful of powdered alum to Dixon's stove blacking, your stove will receive a durable blacking as well as a fine polish, if rubbed thoroughly. A little vinegar kept boiling on the stove while

cooking cabbage, onlons or cauliflower will pre-vent much of the odor from these vegetables escaping through the house. Do not allow tea to stand in a teapot between

neals. Make no more than will be drunk, throw out the tea grounds, wash and scald and dry each time the teapot is used. The dish-towel should be washed as regularly

as the dishes, and should never be used more than once without a thorough rinsing at least, and if necessary a hot soap bath. This requires only a minute or two, and once the maid is trained to attend to it, it will become second nature to her. Few housekeepers send the dish added, and then thoroughly rinsed and dried in

he open air.
It is said that a sack of the best salt left stand-To keep ice-water, make a pad by tacking ing in the kitchen will absorb, not only the layer of cotton batting between several smell of frying fish, but other unpleasant odors.

fashion Motes.

e*e Right smart is a scarf of self-dotted crepe with chiffon edge hemstitched on. These in a •• Right smart is a scarr of sendotted creps a soft creamy white are certainly beautiful.
•• Stylish fans for general use with light summer gowns, and comparatively inexpensive, are hand painted. These show various animals have almost any animal she fancies, true to life, and at no trouble after the purchase price is

. Many women are wearing glace tan with three buttons for walking gloves, and tan suede with four buttons for other occasions. ** Chiffon and mousseline boas have fancy taffeta and chenille edges. A pretty gray one has

... Extremely fetching as a walking costume is a gown of apple green linen with several rows of strappings about the bottom of the skirt and at the edge of the bolero. A neat teuch is given on the bolero by the buttons of dark green linen and a collar of dark green applique on a light ground A full soft vest of lace completes the toilet.

... The Gainsborough hat is to have a rival i "Nell Gwynne," which is somewhat sin but differs principally in the arrangement of the trimming. The feathers are set under the brim where it flares up, instead of above it, as in the

. The very prettiest things in silver bags are those beautiful ones which draw up at the top with delightful heavy silver cords, exactly after the style of silken hand bags.

•• A charming round bag of the soft French gray has set in the top of the frame a number of spheres of the turquoise matrix, some turn a de-

spheres of the turquoise matrix, some turns and cided green, which is charming as contrasted with the gray of the silver. Another has the frame set with the baroque pearls. . A woman has but little chance for original ity in rings. For men there is everything, heavy settings, in different shades of gold and the deep settings, in different shades of gold and the deep yellow and the bronze in various and quaint designs; sphinx heads holding large diamonds, and in a ring where the stone is not held in closely by the setting, there are a couple of

vomen will quarrel with the beautiful stones and simple settings of their rings. •°• Dark blue is still a favored color for yachting suits, and cloths, serges, linens and duck are the correct materials. The prettiest, if not most

griffins supporting an emerald. However, few

the above-mentioned materials. ••• A pretty novelty in a petticoat has white muslin flounces trimmed with insertion or frillings of lace, set on a foundation skirt of silk. The flounces may be procured ready made at A quantity of spiced vinegar will be some stores, and are intended to be tucked on to found to be very convenient during the silk slips, from which they may be removed from time to time for washing.

The World Beautiful.

[Lilian Whiting in Boston Budget.] "Truth forever on the scaffold. Wrong forever on the throne Yet that scaffold sways the future, and behind the dim unknown

Then to side with truth is noble, when we share her wretched crust, Ere her cause bring fame and profit, and 't is

Count we o'er earth's chosen heroes,-they were souls who stood alone,
While the men they agonized for hurled the con-

above his own.

the side of perfect justice, mastered by their Each work demands strong heads, strong hands, faith divine.

By one man's plain truth to manhood, and to Whoever, with an earnest soul, God's supreme design." It is a curious fact that the popular side Still upward travels, tho' he miss his goal, of a question is seldom the side that is ideally right, and the unpopular and the alideally right, and the unpopular and the al-most universally denounced side is not unfre-Resting in child-like trust upon His will quently that which stands the test of the Eternal Law of Righteousness. Through the history of nineteen hundred years runs a series of illustrations of this statement. As a rule the world stones its prophets, and

bake in a moderate oven half an hour. Serve at every higher round of human experience is initiated by sacrifice. Jesus, the Christ, the divinest nature that the earth has ever Have a saucepan nearly full of boiling water, divinest nature that the earth has ever drop in the eggs carefully, cover, set back where known, was crucified between two thieves, the water cannot boil, and cook six, eight or ten that the deepest shame and ignominy might minutes, according to the size and freshness of be added to the agony of torture. As we the eggs. A fresh egg, full to the shell of albu-men, requires more time than an older egg that amples are seen to be numerous, and it is a amples are seen to be numerous, and it is a fact that, almost without exception, no great movement, no valuable invention, no phase of intellectual, or social, or spiritual ad-

the world that has not had to make its way Foster, formerly Secretary of State, uses against ridicule, or opposition, or disbelief, or denial. Dante was exiled from Florence; States, and is called to account therefore Galileo was imprisoned for declaring that prominent critic, who admonishes him that Drain the water from a can of tomatoes, press the earth revolved on its axis, and narrowly escaped a violent death; Columbus was thrust into prison. Lutter bus was thrust into prison; Luther struggled against the most adverse ject, and concludes from all the testimon defeat and denial; the invention of the been able to gather that the point is printing-press encountered a storm of oppo- taken. "I have found," said Mr. Foster sition, in that it deprived the scribes of their in the early days of the Republic the pr occupation of copying by hand, and then, as practice was the use of the plure was alleged, it menaced the well-being of even then many public men empt the people that the MSS, hitherto jealously, singular, and of late years the guarded should be made accessible. It was considered a most dangerous liberty.

Though Italy eviled Dante and burned Sayon. Though Italy exiled Dante and burned Savonarola and Bruno and imprisoned Galileo and thrust Columbus into irons, almost any Evarts, Bayard, Charles Francis Adams. other country shows a history that equals or Olney. Of living professors of Internation exceeds this record. Nor is there need to go | Woolsey of Yale, Moore of Columbia. He back to the tortures of the Christian Fathers. to the reign of the Inquisition, to numerous facts of history within the knowledge of all. America has not been altogether behind the record of other nations in this respect. Boston dragged Garrison Harrison and McKinley, have invariable through the streets with a rope around his singular. In the decisions of the Suprneck, and mobbed Wendell Phillips, and during the first half of the century through the streets with a rope around his John Brown was hanged, and there are those who believe the assassination of Lincoln to be, in some degree, the fruit of a base and with foreign nations. disloyal popular sentiment acting on the assassin's half-crazed brain. Even in the Moon, being the nearest to the Earth, peaceful ways of civil life every effort to ad- easily studied by astronomers, and more vance is attended with obstacles and diffi- about it than any other heavenly bod culties. In the light of the Twentieth Cent- unaided eye there are certain dark ury we smile at the absurd objections that prevailed against the higher education for women. The public schools in every city are a cause of perpetual warfare between the element that works for their more ideal quality and enlightened conduct, and the element that would "run" them in the in- the Moon's surface as a whole terest of party politics. Art meets the same obstacles. Rodin, that greatest genius since Michael Angelo, ran the gauntlet of twentyfive years ridicule and censure before his incomparable greatness was recognized.

Plato records a similar state of affairs in his time and city. "There is but a very small remnant," he observes, "of honest followers of wisdom, and they who are of these few and who have tasted how sweet and blessed a possession is wisdom, and who can fully see, moreover, the madness of animals, alive or dead (stuffed natural the multitude, what are they to do? They may be compared to a man who has fallen matches, insects (except queen among wild beasts; he will not be one of them, but he is too unaided to make head cured), substances exhaling an offensi whelmed and perish uselessly. When he considers this he will resolve to keep still and to mind his own business, as it were, which, or postal cards upon whether the considers the considers the will resolve to keep still and to mind his own business, as it were, which, or postal cards upon whether the consideration of the constant of standing aside under a wall in a storm of dust and hurricane of driving wind, and he will endure to behold the rest filled with iniquity, if only he himself may live his life clear of injustice and implety, and depart when his time comes, in mild and gracious money under false pretences.

noved with fair hope." Plato see convinced that a premium is placed anity and expediency, and his not be limited strictly to Athens,

chronological period of which he will The Quest of the Holy Grail lea stony path, by which those wil fidelity to their aim pass with bleedi But—Finis coronat opus! Always shall the end crown the work for keep faith with their high trust. once said Mrs. Julia Ward Howe dress before the Concord School of ophy, "to me the worship of wealth in the present the crowning of lo with undeserved honor,-the setting cessful viliany above unsuccessful It means absolute neglect and isolat the few who follow a high heart through want and pain, through good report. It means the bringing human resources, material and inteto one dead level of brilliant exhib second Field of the Cloth of Gold Howe made a personal application of the attitude of society to Margaret It was reluctant to show her the due to a gentlewoman. What was offence against society?" questions Howe, and she replies: "A humani large and absorbing, a mind too bray independent to be commonplace.'

Yet, as Mrs. Howe adds, the things Ma Fuller asked for are granted today by thinking mind. Sometime, right a succeed wrong. Garrison, dragged th the Boston streets with a rope, is now ored with a statue of himself placed in most fashionable avenue. A moveme inaugurated to place a memorial of Man Fuller on Fire Island, where she met tragic death. Thus justice overtakes the tim of injustice at last, but seldom in to enable him to do his best work, to his fullest and noblest expression, and once give his best service and enjoy peace, the recognition and the happi that should have been his during hi here. Must this always go on? With

stree

So s So blit

From

Fleet

Sonear

dov And whi

Slip, n

Swift a

Now glir

Like m Troll alor

A mystic

To the !

It was a gol With a ba

That o'er th In May tir

When bird True golfer

Those pretty In May tim

True golfer

This matter t

With a ball

How that lift In May time

When birds

nd therefore

or love's the

True golfers

The world

Her lips,

and a

" Pray

"He

--- "Right forever on the scaffold, Wrong forever on the throne." For society defrauds itself by this process and deprives itself of some of its most valuable leaders and inspirers. The Brunswick, Boston.

Brilliants.

What wisdom more, what better life, than pleas-What worldly goods, what longer use, than pleas-What better bed than conscience good to pass the night in sleep?

What better work than daily care from sin th self to keep? Was never true love loved in vain, For truest love is highest gain No art can make it: it must spring Where elements are fostering Springs the little native flower.

Downward root and upward eye

Shapen by the earth and sky. Of servile opportunity—to gold. od serene, and down the future saw the golden The world is full of noble tasks and wreaths hard

> Till day is done. Strives for love's end from this lone world afar And strays-but towards a star. All is of God that is, and is to be,

Earth's noblest thing-a woman perfected The sweet June days are come again The birds are on the wing.

God's praises, in their loving strain Unconsciously they sing.
We know who giveth all our good: And 'neath the arches dim And ancient pillars of the wood, We lift our grateful hymn. -Samuel Longfellow

Motes and Queries.

vance has appeared in the entire history of tury of American Diplomacy," Gen. John C.": In his recently published work on " A Co. and labor in making an investigation of the ject, and concludes from all the testimony Motley, Reid, Silas Wright, Gresham, Cornell and James C. Carter of New the singular. Andrew Jackson was papers. In the earlier messages of dents the plural form is usually found. form is generally used, but the singula occasionally. In later years the court the singular. The same remark applies to

> which are supposed by many scientist-been ancient sea beds, and there are sons for believing that at one time in the history these dark markings were see on were plains. The telescope shows whole to be smoother and brighter rerougher than that of the Earth, and greater in past ages than that of the as we have any evidence. The an abundance of mountains at ranges, while most remarkable of all of the Moon's surface are the immeneraters, many miles in diameter. PROHIBITED MATTER-" Interest circumstances: Liquids, ardent, vinet or malt, or those liable to explosion or s combustion; inflammable oils, poisons.

STUDY OF THE MOON .- " Curie

excepted); explosive or poisonous attendant bees and dried insects when articles not properly packed which a

Today Unsullied

For thee Be earnes Nor fear a

Men's inte By some If half the The othe

LIVER PILLS.

HADWAY & CO., New York: war Sirs-I have been sick for nearly ars, and have been doctoring with the most expert doctors of the States. I have been bathing and g hot water at the Hot Springs, Ark., eemed everything failed to do me After I saw your advertisement I earth. I would try Radway's pills, and sed nearly two boxes; been taking wedtime and one after breakfast, and we done me more good than anything ave ever used. My trouble has been liver. My skin and eyes were all had sleepy, drowsy, dizzy feelings; a drunken man; pain right above My bowels were costive. My and tongue sore most of the time. e fair, but food would not digest, le heavy on my stomach, and some athfuls of food came up again. I at only light food that digests easily. send "Book of Advice." Respectfully,

BEN ZAUGG, Hot Springs, Ark.

adway's

25e a box. Sold by Druggists or Self by Mail. Send to DR. RADWAY & CO., 55 Elm

gh

he

ret

me

the

ess

eas-

eas-

pass

hard

W. R. A Cen-

United

dd re-

e time

vailing

latter

e Ham-

Depew

Presi-

veland

e plural

appear.

. Th

know

arking

to have

any rea

nd later

m on the

s and a

volcani

e shows nountain

features

volcanic

der any

taneous

pirituous

plosives;

ecimens

powders, and their

odor; all

stal ser-

inted; all

gift-con-

Poetry.

street. New York, for "Book of Advice."

IN JUNE.

so sweet, so sweet the roses in their blowing, so sweet the daffodils, so fair to see; so blithe and gay the humming bird a-going From flower to flower, a-hunting with the bee. a sweet, so sweet the calling of the thrushes. The calling, the cooing, wooing everywhere; so sweet the water's song through reeds and

The plover's piping note, now here, now there. so sweet, so sweet from off the fields of clover, he west wind blowing, blowing up the hill so sweet, so sweet with news of some one's lover Fleet footsteps, ringing nearer, nearer still. ear, so near, now listen, listen thrushes; Now ployer, blackbird, cease and let me hear; And, water, hush your song through reeds and

That I may know whose lover cometh near. So loud, so loud the thrushes kept their calling, Player or blackbird never heeded me; so loud the millstream, too, kept fretting, falling, O'er bar and bank in brawling, boisterous glee. So loud, so loud, yet blackbird, thrush nor ployer, Nor noisy millstream in its fret and fall, Could drown the voice, the low voice of my lover My lover calling through the thrushes' call.

Come down, come down!" he called, and straight the thrushes From mate to mate sang all at once, "Come And while the water laughed through reeds and

rushes
The blackbird chirped, the plover piped, "Come all the evening when he had taken me to the

I followed, followed at my lover's call; Listening no more to blackbird, thrush or ployer. The water's laugh, the millstream's fret and -Nora Perry.

"BARCAROLLE."

The wide West glows like a summer rose, Slip, my skiff, down the shining stream; pulsing tide, to vermilion dyed, With shifting color is agleam. Float away in the waning day, Swift as swallow flying.

Now glimmers gray the watery way, Rhythmic beat of the dipping oar; The mellow peal of a bell doth steal Like music from the shadowy shore. roll along to a boatman's song, List! to echoes dving.

A mystic light in the sultry night. The wavelets glance, and, murmuring, dance To the liit of a drowsy tune. Drift and dream on the silvered stream,

Sweetly winds are sighing.

SONG.

It was a golfer and his lass, With a ball, and a bag, and a little caddie-lad,

Here, caddie-laddie, ho!" That o'er the green golf links did pass May time, the only pretty playtime, en birds do sing, hey ding-a-ding-ding; True golfers love the spring.

Vith a ball, and a bag, and a little caddie-lad.

Now, caddie-laddie go! " These pretty foozling folk did sit ay time, the only pretty playtime birds do sing, hey ding-a-ding-ding;

golfers love the spring. This matter they did there propound, Vill a ball, and a bag, and a little caddie-lad

lat life is but a round time, the only pretty play time rds do sing, hey ding-a-ding-ding;

diers love the spring. refere make a match today.

all, and a bag, and a little caddie-lac our bob, caddie? Oh, just so!'

the royal, ancient way time, the only pretty playtime, is do sing, hey ding-a-ding-ding; ters love the spring.

-E. M. Griffiths, in Golf. POOR GIRL.

v not tell me that her love Poor girl!

orld has put a seal upon lips, and she, Poor girl, ait until I speak! She may with arms outstretched and say, erns to be mine own for aye-

Poor girl! has eyes wherein the glow may lie.

Poor girl! has lips from which may come ng, sweet sigh,

> and ways she has to show e for me-to let me know exactly saying so,

-Chicago Record-Herald.

lied comes to thee, new born; row is not thine. e ere earth shall greet its morn. rnest then in thought and deed, ar approaching night; omes with evening light,

hope and peace. Thy duty heed—
—John Ruskin. Men's interests show a difference wide, some eccentric trick. If half the world is satisfied

The other half must kick.

Miscellaneous.

Proposals and Disposals A Sketch in One Act.

Scene: Cosey Interior. First girl seated at five o'clock tea table. R. Second girl with hat and cloak on. L. C. Second—Oh, Yale! Yale! Yale! Just as though that and Tom Allen were the only objects on

First-That's no worse than Harvard! Harvard! Harvard! and Dick Collins, which is all you have talked about ever since you came in.
Second—But Dick is such a nice fellow! First—He's not a bit nicer than Tom!

Second—Dick does everything so splendidly. His drag was the swellest at the mountains and he wouldn't let anybody drive but me! First—Tom does everything splendidly too. He bought a tandem last summer just so that I

could ride with him.
Second—Dick got a lovely broken collar bone that he's had ever since the "Princeton" game.
First—And Tom has three broken fingers catch

ing for the 'Varsity.
Second—Poor Dick. He is all broken up over me, but of course I can't help it if he will make a fool of himself. I haven't seen much of him lately though (sigh). He writes that he is grinding for his exams."

First—It's too bad the poor boys have to study

so. Tom was coming on to see me, but he writes that the work is so hard this year that he don't

Second-How lonesome Dick must be "grinding" away all alone (another sigh). But we will make it up Commencement time—Oh, he is going to have the loveliest spread and I suppose I'll have to serve punch for him. Won't it be jolly. But I'm going to make him think I can't go. He is so sentimental—that night at the Brierly Ball when he was holding my wrap he said-I didn't let him say all he wanted to, but he said that he would rather not graduate than have me

First-He's just like Tom. Tom said the "Prom." wouldn't be anything if I wasn't with him. Second—Dick hasn't said much about Class Day lately, but, of course, he takes it for granted that I won't refuse him.

First-Tom hasn't written lately about the Prom." and it is time I got his cards, but, of course, the poor boy is so busy! Second—Have you ordered your ball dress

First-Oh, yes, and it's going to be just lovely, pale blue with deep blue trimmings, just the shade to set off the violets Tom will send. Jack Grosvenor spent \$150 last year for floor and box tickets and flowers, and Tom won't be

outdone by anybody.

Second—I hope I shall make a good impression on Dick's folks. His father is ever and ever so rich and his sister is awfully stuck up. But I can be as stiff as any one when I am on my digmty.

First—It will be so nice visiting their rooms. I think college rooms are just lovely; all filled up with pictures and flags and pipes and stolen

signs, you know. Second—Then there is the struggle at the tree. I'll sit and cheer for Dick, and if he gets any of the flowers he will give them to me and everybody will applaud. First—I wish he would hurry up and send his eards. I'm just dying to show them to Helen.

Oh, she will turn green with envy. I never have quite forgiven her that little affair with Bob-of course I threw Bob over, but that is no reason why he should propose to her the next day. Second-Yes, she is awfully stuck up and I'm going to run in this afternoon and tell her all about it, just to see how she will look. I haven't

First-And I'll ask her to go shopping with me hen down and off, and through the fields of when I buy the rest of the things. I'll make her just blue. I won't talk about anything but the Prom." Second-And I'll take down my crimson parasol and silk stockings to show her. I'll just fill her full of Dick and the "Tree" exercises.

Cadets' Ball.

First-She just deserves it. (A ring.) I wonder who that is. Oh, may be it's Tom come up to surprise me. (Enter Helen.) Why, Helen! So glad to see you (they kiss), do you know we were

Third—Oh, were you! I hope it was something nice you were saying; now wasn't it? (Confidently.) But I have got something to tell you (sits down centre). You know Tom Allen?
First and Second with slight surprise—Yes!

Third-Well, I met Tom in New York this winter. The poor boy was awfully stuck on me, and just for fun I flirted with him the least hit and, do you know, I've just got cards for his iunior " Prom " First-What!

at allif I didn't go with him.

First-Oh. Third (with a sigh)—But that's not the worst of it. I've just promised Dick Collins that I would be out to his Class Day.

Third-Why, yes. Dick's awfully gone. Says that he would rather not graduate than have me absent. Isn't it too bad they both come together.

First and Second—Oh, yes, certainly.
Third—Now I don't know what to do. I do so want to go down to the " Prom." They say Jack Grosvenor spent \$150 last year for floor and box tickets and flowers and I know that Tom is twice

First-Why-of-course. (Aside) If he ever dares to speak to me again! Third-But then you see I don't want to miss Class Day, for there is the rush at the Tree, and if Dick gets any of the flowers he will give them to me and everybody will applaud. And, of course

he will get some, for Dick is a great athlete. (To Second) You know he got his collar bone broken in the Princeton game. second (coldly)—I believe I heard something to gold coin that effect. Third-But then Tom has three broken fingers.

And I do so want to meet Tom's folks. They say that they are awfully swell and his sister is terribly stuck up. But I can be on my dignity when First (aside)-I think I shall be slightly on

mine when I meet Mr. Allen again. Third-But then again I don't want to miss serving punch for Dick. But I must decide right away, for if it's Tom I will have to wear blue, and if it is Dick I must wear crimson, and I've barely got time to have my dresses made now. Oh, dear, I wish one of you girls would help me out and take one of my invitations.

Second (rising)-Certainly not. Mr. Collins in-

sisted so in hanging about me at the mountains last fall that I was compelled to tell him frankly that his attentions could be, dispensed with and I have not encouraged him since.
Third—Well, I am sorry (rising), but I'll have

Third—Well, I am sorry (rising), see that I am gone dear munt. Too am me a good time whichever one I go to. They'll entertain in their rooms, and I do so like to see the only man in the nayborhood that kin rede and ollege boys' rooms. All filled up with pipes and flags and pictures and stolen signs, and that sort of thing. Goodby. You'll both come around and help me decide on my dress, whether it's blue or

on, won't you? (Exit.) First—The mean thing! But I don't think I could have accepted Tom's—I mean Mr. Allen's
—invitation, anyway. Mamma wants to go to
the beach early this year, and we shall probably
pose or filing at the hard metal, nor break the

Second—And to tell the truth I don't think I could have gone with D—, Mr. Collins, for papa's going to take us to Europe this summer, and he wants to start early.

RALPH FULTON.

—The Emmanuel Church was organized in 1860, to furnish a parish for the Rev. Frederick D. Huntington, who had been pastor of the South Congregational Church, and who left the Unitarian denomination to join the Episcopal faith. The first meeting in interest of the project was held March 17 of that year, at the residence of William R. Lawrence, 98 Beacon street.

The first services were held in Mechanics' Hall,

He had been ill a year from, it is said, hydatids of

Pouth's Department.

TWO LITTLE GIRLS.

I'm twins, I guess, 'cause my ma say I'm two little girls. An' one o' me Is Good little girl; an' the other 'n' she Is Bad little girl as she can be. An' ma say so, 'most ever' day.

An' she's the funniest ma! 'Cause when My doll won't mind, an' I 'ist cry, W'y nen my ma she sob an' sigh, An' say, "Dear Good little girl, goodby!

Last time 'at ma act' that a-way I cried all to myse'f awhi Out on the steps, an' nen I smile, An' git my doll all fix' in style, An' go in where ma's at, an' say: " Morning to you, mommy dear! Where's that Bad little girl wuz here? Bad little girl's goned clean away, An' Good little girl's comed back to stay." —James Whitcomb Riley.

The Story My Little Niece Told Me.

My little niece Bettie was spending a summe with me in the country and one day, as we walked to church, a bird

walked to church, a bird
"O auntie," said Betty, "that looks just like
the little bird I was so unkind to last spring. I
didn't mean to be unkind, you know, but I was;
and I always feel so sad when I think about it."
"What did you do?" I said. "Tell me about

And this is what she told.

"You see, auntie, I had just had a little room given me for my own; and I was fixing it up with pretty little things. There was a bracket against the wall with openwork sides; and I thought it would be nice to stick a little branch into it, and fix a bird's nest into the branch. So I looked into all the trees to find a nest that the sure must be safe to take; for I never saw any birds flying about it, although I looked a good many times. So I went and got the long stick that our gardener, Seth, used to prune the trees, and began to punch at it. O auntie! I can hardly tell you the rest; it tipped sidewise, and two poor little young birds fell to the ground! Oh, I can't tell you how I felt! I ran to the house and told mamma; and she told me to get seth to climb up with the ladder, and straighten sided any one. the nest and put the little birds back into it. I ran right off to find him; but, while I was looking, she came out with a little box and some cotton, and told me to run to the tree and pick up the little birds and put them in the box, and cover them with the cotton, while she looked for Seth.

"O auntie, what do you think! when I got back to the tree, I found two more little birds had fallen out of the nest; and the poor mother-bird had come back, and she was flying around and around, and crying almost like a person, and the little birds were answering with such weak little peeps.' It made me cry so that I could hardly see to pick up the birds. I had just got then covered up warm, when Seth came with the ladder. I was afraid that, when the mother-bird saw him up in the tree, she would be so fright ened that she would fly away and never comback; but she loved her little birdies too much for that. Seth worked as fast as he could, but it eemed a long time to me before the nest was fixed, because I was in such a hurry. Then he took the box and climbed up with it and put the little birds back. All the time the mother-bird was flying around and around and crying. As soon as Seth went away. I sat very still to see what would happen. The mother-bird didn't come to the nest right away, but in a few minutes she came: and when she was all fixed on the nes he stopped crying, and the little birds stopped peeping. I went out every day to the tree before breakfast, after that, and one morning I found the mother-bird teaching the little ones to fly. But I never tried to get a nest for my room again.

—Christian Register.

Historical.

-The fire system now established in Bostor dates from 1873, when the fire commission was established during the mayoralty of Hon. Henry M. Pierce. The first steam fire engine was in troduced in 1864, but steam fire engines did no entirely take the place of the hand engines until 1860. The system of telegraph fire alarms was introduced in 1851, and was the invention of Di William F. Channing of this city and perfected by Moses G. Farmer of Salem.

-Fort Independence was built upon what was formerly known as Castle Island, and one of the first things undertaken by Governor Winthrop and the early settlers of Boston was to fortify this spot. In 1634 works were erected, upon which and its subsequent enlargement the neighboring towns as well as Boston were re quired to labor. Later it was strengthened to keep out the Dutch, and especially in 1665, when there existed great apprehension from the fleet of DeRuyter, then in the West Indies.

-The gunbouse stood at the corner of West street, Boston, at the beginning of the Revolution, separated by a yard from the schoolhouse In this gunhouse were kept two brass three pounders belonging to Capt. Adino Paddock's train. These pieces had been recast from two old guns sent to the town of London for that pur swell as Jack. Don't you think so? (to pose, and had the arms of the province engraved upon them. They arrived in Boston in 1768, and ere first used at the celebration of the kir birthday, June 4, when a salute was fired in King

Curious Facts.

-The bank of France compels customer checking out money to accept at least one-fifth in -A very moderate estimate for the antiquity

of man, according to recent investigations of a French scientist, is 238,000 years. -Over two million miners are required to pro duce the world's supply of coal. Of this number 693,660 are employed in Great Britain and 401,220

are employed in the United States. -Last year the coinage of gold in the United States amounted to \$107,937,110, bringing the total of gold coined from the foundation of the mint to \$2,147,088,113. At the present rate that

total will be duplicated within the next twenty years. -A tank holding forty thousand gallons of water became too weighty for the beams which supported it on the roof of the Galbraith building

First-It would be quite impossible. Mr. Allen in Chicago. It crashed to the cellar, making and I do not speak since I threw him, over at the hole of about forty feet square through six stories of the building. -The advantages of education are illustrated

by the independence of a rural postmaster in Oklahoma. Wishing to go hunting, he sent this letter to the Postoffice Department: "Sur, I wish to notify you that on next Wednesday this office will be shet as I am gone dear hunt. You kin fire rite."

-A writer in the Blacksmith and Wheel wright tells how to cut a saw blade as follows Don't take a cold chisel and dull it or break it or break the saw where you don't want it to break; but take a tin shears and cut to the mark. filing at the hard metal, nor break the blade in the wrong place. You can cut the har est saw blade with a common tinners' shears and not damage it."

—The Paris and New York of the American Line (twenty knots) burn about three hundred tons of coal daily to produce 18,500-horse power. The Cunarders Lucania and Campania (twentytwo knots) burn 475 tons to produce 30,000-horse power. The Kaiser Wilhelm burns more than five hundred tons and the Deutschland more than 560 tons daily. The coal bunkers of the Amo

can Line contain 2500 tons, while those of the Deutschland have a capacity of 4800 tons.

—A boy in Hackensack, N. J., died from a The first services were held in Mechanics' Hall, at the corner of Bedford and Chauncey streets, and the new church building was consecrated in April 24, 1862. Dr. Huntington was ordained deacon in Trinity Church, in Sept. 12, 1860, and the following Sunday he took charge of his new parish.

He had been ill a year from, it is said, hydatids of the liver, a disease transmitted from dogs. Dr. Huntington was ordained deacon of surgery in the American "But, of course, I'll not marry for look Uterinary College, says: "Almost every germ disease may be transmitted by a dog. Many of these diseases are incurable. I do not doubt that great numbers of persons die of disease trans. I love to see men who walk, head erect,

nitted to them in this manner. I knew of ind!-

Gems of Thought.

....Prayer is a piteous will of herte that setteth it right in God, and expresseth it by word outward to remove harms, and to have things spirituel and durable and sometyme temporal things.

....Right is right, in all simplicity, and either the teachings of the great prophets are false, or they are to be reckoned with daily in all the common affairs of human life upon the earth.—W. J.

....Our private sorrows will look smaller wh m ourselves to care for the larger life of the world, for the good of the community, for the public welfare, for the spread of truth and righteousness among mankind.—Charles LG.

.... To believe in Christ is to be like him. Al other faith is like a mere mist of wordsdissolving into empty air. To live our human lives as he lived his—purely, lovingly, righteously—is to share his eternity.—Lucy Larcom.

.... Every stroke of sorrow that issues into light and joy is God putting into your hand the key of that sorrow, to unlock it for all the poor souls whom you may see approaching it through all your future life. It is a noble thing to take that have and use it. Pulling Brooks. key and use it.—Phillips Brooks. We cannot but discover how in our ver

griefs there were hidden angels reaching up thide, within the dark experience, some treasur of patience or trust we could never have pos sed, had the angels only descended on us, an our life been one long joy.—Robert Collyer.The time is coming, either in this world of the next, when the cloud will be swept away, and the fulness of God's light and wisdom poured around you. If your life is dark, then walk by

faith; and God is pledged to keep you as safe as if you could understand everything.—Horace Worry is the twin sister of nervousne Neither should ever enter into the daily life of any one. God, in his all wise providence, put the head of a human being on top, that all beneath i might be subservient to it. There is something wrong above the eyes, in the region of the wi power, when one becomes nervous in the sense of

Humorous.

A fine fellow-the baseball umpire.

omes to a game of cards.

A salad is like a woman. A great deal depend

Pugilism seems to have a black eye. So have Most men beat their wives-that is, when

There are some things that even the most ab nt minded of us cannot forget.

No, Maude, dear, the horse that doesn't get anything to eat is seldom a fast horse. When it rains cats and dogs the optimist thankful that it isn't raining monkeys and par

Nell-When they came back from their wed-

ding trip he had \$2.89 in his pocket. Belle-He always was close Blobbs-What sharp features young Workaday

Slobbs—Yes; he looks as though he kept his nose continually down to the grindstone. Oldbach-They tell me keeping house is a great roblem. How is your new girl getting along?

Youngpop-It isn't a girl; it's a boy! Con ave something! Wigg-Longbow is a hard case.
Wagg-I should say he is. The only time I ever saw him embarrassed was once when he caught telling the truth.

Usually under a cloud-thenumbrella. Spring openings in pocketbooks are in order. "Ice and cold for sale," is a Locust-street sign

The toper's nose is never painted in water col No one has ever shown a Platonic love for

Too many ancestors have spoiled many a good No woman really enjoys wealth unless she feels that she is inspiring envy. Blobbs-I told her she was a bird.

Slobbs-What did she say? Blobbs-Wanted me to fly with her. Wigwag-What did you have at the golf tea?

Some women are such temperance cranks that hey wouldn't even wear corkscrew curls.

The pugilist generally has a striking person

Hoax-This must be where a m nister lives. Joax-How do you know? Hoax-See the hitching post.

The judge has many trying experiences. ." Just put some hair renewer," said the dude 'On my mustache." The barber said; "In deed.

I fear it wouldn't do you ny good; It's hair originator that you need." -Philadelphia Press. The springtime brings no joy to him,

This pessimist austere; He does not like mosquitoes, and The flies will soon be here. -Philadelphia Record. . Whene'er man says: "I'll speak my mind,"

In tones with anger reeking, He fails, you'll very often find, mind what he is speaking -Washington Star. .. They both made protestations that

Were most hard to believe. But he was talking through his hat While she laughed in her sleeve. .'Tis true that two and two make four,

And none from none leaves none, But he who gambles knows that more Than one bet can be won. —Philadelphia Record.

With my young, doting wife sincere, I much dislike to shopping go.

For she in public calls me "dear," Which makes me feel quite "cheap," yo know. —Harlem Life. .. If people never made mistakes, Which bid the cynics chaff, This world would be a lonely place, With ne'er a chance to laugh.

It is, she thinks, her duty

To show that even when a fright She still can be a beauty. A lady from a bottle drank, That had some hair dye in it; Her hair remained unchanged, But she died within the m -Chicago Daily News.

Prue's hair is touzled left and right-

. Though spring's here by the almanac, The proposition doesn't go
Until the barefoot farmer boy
Has "stubbed" the nail clear off his toe. A SHATTERED IDEAL. At Sixteen.

Oh, the man whom I wed must be hands and tall," Said a maiden just out of her frocks; I can't love a man who in stature is small, And I won't marry houses and stocks.
Of course, he must keep me as papa does now; Still. I'll start on an income quite sma But I never will marry "—and mark well her vow-

At Twenty-three. "I think that tall men are so nice," said this girl,
"But, of course, I'll not marry for looks;
Big, broad-shouldered fellows, with hair that will

"A man who is not six feet tall.



A gentleman from the other side of the water, on a visit to this country, ipon acquaintance with Ripans Tabules refers to them as a "Yankee Marvel." and takes pleasure in recommending them because they did him good: "It is with a sense of gratefulness on the absence of pain and languor I send this acknowledgment of the worth of Ripans Tabules. I am here on a visit from the old country, and on the voyage I contracted a cold with a cough and pain in the muscles of my back and side and stoppage of the bowels. The ship's doctor did me no good. I expected to be all right on landing, but instead got worse and lost my appetite. I tried a host of cures to no purpose. A friend came along with some Ripans Tabules and they were all that was needed. Once on the trail to freedom I pursued the course, with a consequent dissipation of pain, return of appetite and other functions and feelings that go to make life worth living. On my return home shortly, I shall take pleasure in introducing this Yankee Marvel to my friends in need. I am willing you should make whatever use of this you think proper."

WANTED:—A case of bad health that R-T-P-A-N-S will not benefit. They banish pain and prolong life. One gives relief. Note the word R-T. A-N-S on the package and accept no substitute. R-T-P-A-N-S, 10 for 5 cents, may be had at any drug store. Ten samples and one thousand testimonials will be mailed to any address for 5 cents, forwarded to the Ripans Chemical Co., No. 10 Spruce St., New York.

Their chests expanded with pride; And deep in my heart I hope and expect At Twenty-eight.

e was nervous, of course, as she walked up th And she looked as she wished it were o'er; But she held by the arm, with a conquering smile, A man who was scarce five feet four.

The deaf mutes quarreled. Bitter words From flying fingers flew, For Satan finds some mischief eke For busy hands to do. The man who tells the simple truth, Perhaps is doing right; But all the world will censure him

. He ordered a saddle of mutton, The waiter brought it, of course; Said he after trying to carve it,
"'Tis the saddle, no doubt, of a horse."

-Chicago Daily News.

. The brightest day is sometimes screened be neath a morning hazy, And so beneath the "widow weeds" you'll sometimes find a "daisy." He had a little garden patch
Wherein much the

Wherein much time he spent, And though he failed at raising things The landlord raised the rent. -Philadelphia Record. Man loves to kick with might and main:

Sad sounds best fit his mouth. He'll first complain about the rain And then about the drought. -Washington Star. What a fool a man in love can be!-Even I have been one of those. He has even been known— As in case like my own-

. It's only after a man succeeds That he is known as a winner; The real proof of the pudding is -Chicago Daily News.

To have gone so far as propose

.... Ere long you'll meet the ice man To complain about your bill; The chunk will never freeze you, But perhaps his manner will. -Washington Star.

.Scarce has the frigid winter left me, With the coal bill yet o pay, Ere I hear the sordid query:

" Leddy, enny ice t'day? ' -Ohio State Journal. The farmer gayly plows his land And lifts his song anew: "We'll raise a first-class harvest and

We'll raise the mortgage, too -Washington Star. His business had been very sick, And now, on its demise, He sadly pens this epitaph: " I did not advertise.

-Philadelphia Record. Of little Bub Carroll. He was cleaning his gun And blew down the barrel. -Chicago Tribune.

-Whether the salmon is a salt-water of resh-water fish is a question often mooted. M Jousset de Bellesme has conducted a long serie of experiments on the artificial breeding of almon to test the question whether the salmon annot be made to breed without an annua ovage to salt water. His experiments extend over period of ten years and show conclusively he culture and breeding of Salmo salar in fresh water are entirely practicable, and they lead to the inference that while the habit of this fish of visiting the sea is favorable to its development, i is not absolutely necessary, and is probably only recently acquired.

Home Dressmaking



Child's Apron. No. 3855.

Dressy, pretty little aprons that cover and protect the frock of the playing child serve the double pur-pose of making a most attractive effect and serving a practical end. The stylish model illustrated includes practical end. The stylish model illustrated includes many desirable features, and is cut after the latest model. It completely covers the skirt, leaving only the sleeves exposed, and can, when desirable, be worn with the guimpe alone; or, for still greater coolness, over the petticoat, leaving the throat and arms bare. To cut this apron for a child 8 years of age, 3 yards of material 32 inches wide will be required, with § yards of wide and l§ yards of narrow insertion to trim as illustrated. To cut this apron for a child 8 years of age, 3 yards of material 32 inches wide will be required, with f yards of wide and if yards of narrow insertion to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, 3855, is cut in sizes for children 6, 8 and 10 years of age.

HOME DRESSMATING.

SPECIAL PATTERNS—For pattern illustrated on this page, send 10 cents (coin or postage stamp), state number, shown on cut, and size wanted, and write your name and address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address distinctly. Mail orders filled promptly. Address distinctly.

Woman's Tucked Skirt. No. 3854. Tucks not alone retain their favor, they also gain adherents and increase in number as the season ad-vances. The smart skirt shown exemplifies one of the latest arrangements and is graceful in the extreme The model is made of pale blue muslin with trimming

of Cluny lace, but all soft materials are appropriate, whether silk, wool or cotton.

The tucks are laid in groups of two each and extend The tucks are laid in groups of two each and extend from the waist to within flounce depth of the edge of the skirt, where they are left free to form becoming fullness and folds, and are slightly overlapped at the belt to give the perfectly snug fit. The back is simply plain, with fullness arranged in gathers.

To cut this skirt for a woman of medium size 8½ yards of material 21 inches wide, 6½ yards 32 inches wide, or 4½ yards 44 inches wide will be required, with 13 yards of lace to trum as illustrated.

13 yards of lace to trum as illustrated



12 to 16 yrs. The foundation is a fitted lining, that closes at the The foundation is a fitted lining, that closes at the centre back. On it are arranged the round yoke, the full waist and the bertha, but when preferred the lining material beneath the yoke can be cut away, or such thin material as white batiste can be used. The sleeves are full and soft, with elbow puffs that terminate in frills of lace, but they can extend to the wrists if so desired. Pale pink liberty ribbon is tied above the elbows, and the same ribbon is used for belt and resette.

To cut this waist for a miss 14 years of age 42 yards of material 21 inches wide, 21 yards 32 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with ½ yard of inserted tucking and 41 yards of lace edging to trim as illustrated.

The pattern, 3853, is cut in sizes for misses $\overset{4}{12}$, 14 and 16 years of age. Woman's Fancy Blouse. No. 3856.

To be made with or without the fitted lini The fancy blouse with deep collar is a general and The rancy blouse with deep conar is a general and leserved favorite that suits many figures. The smart example shown is made of fancy revering with collar and cuffs of guipure lace, narrow front of turquoise due Swiss muslin and tiny gilt chains with turquoise natrix buttons holding the blouse in place. In the case of the original the lining is used and loses at the front. On it are arranged the narrow rest front, the waist proper and the ornamental collar, the vest front being attached to the right side and

natch the waist, and are finished below the elbows with narrow frills of the same that fall over the deep lace facings that form the lower portions. To make this waist for a woman of medium size 3½ yards of material 21 inches wide, 2½ yards 32 inches wide or li yards 44 inches wide will be required, with vards of contrasting material for narrow front and layards of all-over lace.

The pattern, 3856, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and

ooked over on to the left. The sleeves of revering



32 to 40 in bust.

The box coat makes a most desirable, serviceable and stylish jacket for all-round general wear. The nodel shown includes the latest features, and rom tan-colored broadcloth, but covert cloth, cheviot, melton and both blue and black broadcloth are appro-priate. The regulation box fronts extend well under the arms to meet the seamless back in shapely curved seams, that are left open a few inches from the lower seams, that are left open a few inches from the lower edge. The sleeves are two seamed, in regular coat style, and are stitched to give a cuff effect. At the neck is a roll-over collar of velvet, that meets the fronts in pointed revers.

To cut this coat for a woman of medium size l4 yards of material 30 inches wide will be required, with 4 vard of velvet for collar.

Woman's Round Yoke Blouse. No. 3858. The simple round-yoke blouse is becoming to many igures, and is one of the latest styles shown. The model shown is of pale blue louisine silk, with trim ning of silver and black braid with waved edges, but the design is equally well suited to all washable

yard of velvet for collar. The pattern, 3857, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and

materials.
To cut this waist for a woman of medium size 3½ yards of material 21 inches wide, 2½ yards 32 inches wide or 2 yards 44 inches wide will be required, with 12 yards of braid to trim as illustrated.
The pattern; 3558, is cut in sizes for a 32, 34, 36, 38 and 40-inch bust measure.

HOME DRESSMAKING.





The Horse.

The Horse's Foot BY CHARLES R. WOOD, V. S. ANATOMY.

In our domestic animals we call the foot the extremity of the leg and even only the extremity of the digit for considering in a zoological point of view. The foot extends from the carpus or tarsus to the last phalanx, inclusive.

The foot of the horse forms an extremely important study on account of the numerous diseases to which that member is subject,

also of the value of the motor powers required from the horse. The old horsemen expressed this importance by the aphorism, "No foot, no horse." This truth is daily exemplified by the premature ruin of a large number of horses rendered useless because of defects in their feet. All the qualities of a horse are indeed considerably diminished, and can even be entirely destroyed by the bad conformation or accidental altera-

which we refer for the more complete description of the organization of the foot. This organ is composed of two orders of parts, some internal, organized and sensitive, the other external, formed of a horny organic substance, the hoof, but entirely void of the property of vital sensitiveness. The internal parts are bones, three in number, the second and third phalanges and the small sesamnie, which form by their reunion the articulation of the foot; special ligaments, which maintain the connection of these bones; tendons, which fill the triple office of agents of transmission of motion, articular ligaments and organs of support of the weight of the body; a fibro-cartilaginus apparatus superadded to the third at present. A superadded to the third at present a present of the superadded to the superadded t phalanx, and which completes, so to speak, in 2.20, with quarters in 32 seconds. Knap phalanx, and which completes, so to strate, by health and the second quarposteriorly, and increases the surface by the heaf and transmits to which it rests on the hoof and transmits to the ground the pressure which it receives.

There are the lateral cartilages and the planter cushion; arteries, veins, lymphatics onds and nerves, remarkable for their number, development and disposition, and at last a sub-horny membrane, forming a continuation of the skin, which surrounds the parts of the foot like a stocking, and upon which ing him. the foot rests as a shoe on the human foot.

In this apparatus are found: (1) The coronary band, which forms a rounded projection at the separation of the skin and the hoof, and which serves as a matrix to the periople and the wall. At its surface are seen numerous villositus or papillæ. (2) The podophylous, or laminated tissue, which is spread upon the anterior face of the third phalanx, and is remarkable by the sheet of parallel lamine which it presents at its surface, which are separated by deep furrows, in this hard separated by deep furrows, in this lamine which are separated by deep furrows, in this lamine which are separated by deep furrows, in this lamine which are separated by deep furrows, in this lamine with the property of this lamine. This pacer is in splendid shape, and is about ready for some fast miles.

E. R. Bowne arrived at Charter Oak last Friday, with nine head, including the pony pacer Dan Q., that was in Fred Clark's stable last seaments. velvety tissue, or villous tunis, which covers the planter cushion at the inierior lace of the foot and is the secreting organ of the sole and frog, its surface covered with villosities similar to those of the coronary band, and, like them, of various sizes and locked in the porosities of the internal face.

Britain were at the track and saw Fred Reynolds the porosities of the coronary of the mile in 2.16½, last half in 1.06½, last quarter in 32½ seconds. This horse should take a mark of 2.12 or better this summer over any mile track. He will be raced on the half-mile tracks through the locked in the porosities of the internal face.

Britain were at the track and saw Fred Reynolds the porosities of the coronary of the mile in 2.16½, last half in 1.06½, last quarter in 32½ seconds. This horse should take a mark of 2.12 or better this summer over any mile tracks. He will be raced on the half-mile tracks through the locked in the porosities of the internal face. of the sole and frog.

The external parts of the foot are four in by its internal cavity to the external contour of the sub-horny membrane, contracting with it an intimate union by a reciprocal reception and thus completing the structure of the foot, furnishing to the sensitive parts an apparatus thick, hard, resisting and at the same time elastic, which makes one with them and protects them against violence from the substances with which the foot, of the sub-horny membrane, contracting

them and protects them against violence from the substances with which the foot, from the nature of its function, must necessarily come in contact.

The horny substance which constitutes the hoof has a fibrous aspect. It is hollowed all over by cylindrical canals, whose superior extremities, widened into a funnel shape, cover the papillæ of the matrix of the hoof, either at the coronary band or velvety tissue, while the inferior opens in the wall upon the planter border, in the sole and frog, at the external or inferior face. These canals are rectilinear, except those of the frog, which rectilinear, except those of the frog, which are flexuous. These tubes are not only hollowed in the horny substance. They have also proper walls of very great thickness, formed of numerous concentrical layers re ceived into each other.

These are lamellæ of pavimentous epitheand stratified from within outwards, so as to form successive and concentrical layers. In the tubes, but at right angles with it, around the tubes, the lamelle have an oblique intermediate direction. A granular opaque substance fills up the space lying between the horny tubes and the papille.

The hoof, which is a part of the tubes, but at right angles with it, around the tubes, the lamelle have an oblique intermediate direction. A granular opaque between the horny tubes and the papille.

of the velvety tissue are the organs around which accumulate the epithelial cells.

Their presence defines consequently the tubular structure of the horn. The laminate in the physiological state do not co-operate in the physiological state do not co-operate. in the physiological state do not co-operate in a sensible manner with the formation of the wall. The kerophyllous laminæ form themselves at the coronary band at the origin of the podophyllous. They descend with the wall, gliding at the surface of the layer of cells which separates them from the laminated tissue, a movement of descent which is facilitated, however, by the multi-

the second best turnout.

The classes for the opening meeting July 10 will consist of a 2.25 trot and pace and a 2.45 trot. The matinee committee is composed of the following members: Dr. M. Griswold, Dr. F. A. Ingram, E. P. Yates, A. L. Siedler, George L. Deming, I. R. Blumenthal and E. G. Babcock. Judges of turnouts, Aaron Loomis, C. W. Pratt,

G. W. Curtiss Charter Oak Park attracts a large crowd every Tuesday and Friday to see the work-outs. There were over two hundred present last Tuesday morning, including a large number of ladies. morning, including a large number of ladies.

Among the many horsemen at the track were 8.

L. Bronson, N. W. Hubinger, L. Maynard, W. A.

Clark, George Messinger, Frank Newton, Mathew
Dunn, E. G. Babcock, Captain Cotter, D. H. Bill,
Frank Goodacre, James Campbell, I. R. Blumenthal, O. H. Thrall, T. J. Foley, M. B. Smith,
Eugene Hyde, W. B. Smith, E. C. St. John, W. H.
Gocher, C. H. Straut, Ed. Mills, A. J. Welch,
Honry Small W. King and many others from Henry Small, W. King and many others from different parts of the State.

The black pacer Coney, that stepped a mile in 2.111 last week, was worked three miles Tuesday. The first was in 2.20, the second in 2.12. After cooling out he was brought out, and stepped the third mile in 2.08 as follows: One-quarter in .31. tions of these essential organs.

The study of the foot of the horse has been the object of many voluminous works to in 2.12½, last quarter in thirty-two seconds. Pink

shape.
Jimmie Gatcomb worked Boralma a mile in 2.16, last quarter in 31½ seconds. Poindexter stepped a mile in 2.16½, with a last half in 1.06½ last quarter 31½ seconds. Next week, some full miles will be speeded by these two horses, proiding the weather and track are right, a would be hard to guess how fast they can step, if given their head, as it seems no trouble for them to trot quarters in 31 seconds at either end of a mile at present. They are certainly both great trotters, and Mr. Gatcomb has them in splendid shape for their engagements this summer.

Some of the M. & M. candidates that are at worked Alberto D. a mile in 2.17‡, last half in 1.05‡, last quarter in 32 seconds. Frazer was given a mile in 2.17, with a last quarter in 321 sec-

Elastic Pointer, in Shillinglaw's stable, has had a "letup" for a few days, but will be ready to commence training again in a short time. The trouble was a swollen leg, caused by a boot chaf-

Ben Walker let Indiana step a mile in 2.111 Friday morning, and he seemed able to step much faster, as Walker eased him up the last quarter, and finished the mile in a jog. This horse has improved wonderfully since he has been in Walker's hands, and should prove a "money Mart Demarest gave Confessor a few miles

around 2.20 and let him step quarters in 32½ seconds. He had Prince Alert out also, and gave

which are received the analogous laminæ of the internal face of the wall. (3) The mile in 2.18 Friday morning, and the little fellow looks ready to race now. Captain Cotter and a party of friends from Nev the planter cushion at the inferior face of Britain were at the track and saw Fred Reynolds

amer, and will be started at some of the mile tracks next fall.

work, and is much pleased with her showing this

Worcester Notes.

WORCESTER, June 23.

Worcester horses for the most part will fight shy of the races at Nashua, N. H., this week, but a dozen or more of the good things now in training at the Greendale track will strike into the These are lamellie of pavimentous epitale leum which constitute the horny tissue. On the walls of the horny tubes they are which constitutes the horny tubes they are leum which constitute the horny tubes they are leum the walls of the horny tubes they are leum to the leum which constitute the horny tubes they are leum to the leum which constitute the horny tubes they are leum to the leum which constitute the horny tissue. On New England Half Mile Track Circuit next week.

When the horses come to Worcester the week of the leum which constitute the horny tubes they are leum which constitute the horny tubes they are leum which constitute the horny tubes they are leum to the leum which constitute the horny tubes they are leum to the leum which constitute the horny tubes they are leum to the leum which constitute the horny tubes they are leum to the leum which constitute the horny tubes they are leum to the leum which constitute the horny tubes they are leum to the leu

Constant work upon the track during the last month has put it in as good shape as it was ever in, and horsemen who are working out there de-

substance fills up the space lying between the horny tubes and the papillae.

The hoof, which is a part of the epidermis, develops similarly. That is, by the constant formation of cells in the layer, which corresponds to the mucous malpighian body at the expense of the plasma, thrown off by the numerous blood vessels of the heratogenous membrane. The velvety tissue is the starting-point of the elements of

heratogenous membrane. The velvety tissue is the starting-point of the elements of the sole and frog; the perioplic band is the organ secreting the periople, and the coronary band proper the matrix of the wall. Upon these different parts the epithelial cells multiply and fatten into lamellæ in the direction of the surface of the heratogenous membrane as they spread from it. The wall then grows from its superior to the inferior border, and the other parts of the wall from their internal to their external face.

The villosities of the coronary band and of the velvety tissue are the organs around superior is the superior to the inferior border, and the other parts of the wall from their internal to their external face.

The villosities of the coronary band and of the velvety tissue are the organs around

trotter that has been in the stable of at least three or four Worcester horsemen at various times inthe last two years.

(To be Continued.)

(To be Continued.)

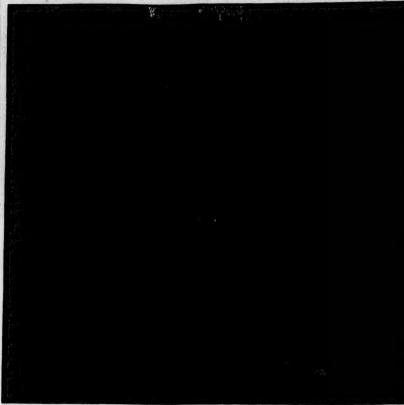
(To be Continued.)

(To be Continued.)

The Board of Directors held a meeting Thursday evening at the Driving Club rooms in the Cheney building, and arranged dates and classes for the matinee races this summer. The sum of \$200 was appropriated for the purchase of prizes, and it was decided to give the first meeting July 10, at the new half-mile track at Charter Oak Park, which will be ready to use July 1. The individual prizes offered are as follows:

Director I. R. Blumenthal, a cash prize of \$50 for the best gentlemen's speed turnout during the season.

President O. H. Thrail, fifty bushels of oats to the member starting the greatest number of times.



ELECTMONT, 2.22 1-4, BY CHIMES, 2.30 3-4; Dam, Cologne, by Mambrino King.



MABEL AND ALLIE, a pair by Electmont that lately sold fo: \$ 4.0.

Not a horseman in Worcester, whether followers of the road, the track or the turf, but rejoiced The external parts of the foot are four in number, the wall, the sole, the frog and the periople. These form together a horny box, the nail or hoof, which is adapted exactly

The external parts of the foot are four in Miss Austin stepped a mile in 2.24, last half in 1.10, last quarter in thirty-three seconds. Miss home Sacket and King T., winners respectively of first and second places in the Grand National the len P., grant the mail or hoof, which is adapted exactly

These form together a horny box, the nail or hoof, which is adapted exactly work and its much be released with bear house this. Smith has established a reputation as one of the foremost gentlemen jockeys as well as one of the best judges of horseflesh in the country.

The judges and timers were Messrs. F. B. Nancy S., b m....

SUMMARIES.				
Helyeke, Mass., June 19, 1901—2.2 stake, \$300.	3	pac	e.	
Simrod, b g, by Norval (?)5	1	1	1	
surnham, b g, by Carthage	5	4	4	
lice Hubbard, ch m, by Tarus	3	2	9	
lazel, rn m, by Apple Jack3	2	3	3	
rince Medium or a by Pilot Madium			-	

Same day-2.25 trot. Purse, \$300. Promise, blk g. Lantana, b m. Helen P., gr g. Time, 2.29, 2.28, 2.24. Same day-2.34 trot and pace. Purse, \$100. Star Boone, b g, by Robinson D. Marriette B., b g. New Boy Jr., b g.... Time, 2.24, 2.22, 2.211, 2.251, 2.26.

Time, 2.221, 2.211, 2.231, 2.241

Same day—2.27 pace. Purse, \$300. Frank W., b g, by Kremlin.... Time, 2.23\\ 2.22\\ 1, 2.22\\ 2, 2.27\\ 1.

A wise man is on the lookout for a good thing. German Peat Moss, sold by C. B. Barrett, 45 North Market street, for horse bedding, is one of the good things of this world.

Chimes Boy (2.181), by Chimes, is in train-.6 4 ϵ dis ing again after five years retirement from the track.

EVER CHAFE.

BEATS THE WORLD FOR HOBBLES

Will prevent all Chafing on any part of a harness and is guaranteed to prevent sores or chafes of any kind. It is a dry, smooth powder and will make any strap it is rubbed on soft and pliable. No harness can become hard where NEVER CHAFE is used, and dirt and grease cannot cake or harden.

Endorsed by leading horsemen and trainers. Put up in mound cans. Price, 50 cents. Send for sample package.

THE NEVER CHAFE CO., - . Pawtucket, R. I. SLOAN'S LINIMENT.

JAMES FORGIE & SON, 10 Merchants Row, Boston,



Windsor, Ontario. \$10,200

July 8, 9, 10, 11 and 12, 1901.

MONDAY, JULY 8. WEDNESDAY, JULY 10 TUESDAY, JULY 9. THURSDAY, JULY 11 FRIDAY, JULY 12.

CONDITIONS—All trotting and pacing races to be mile heats, best three in five to harness, and will be governed by the rules of the American Trotting Association, of which we are a member. A horse distancing the field, or any part thereof, will be awarded but one premium. Heats in each day's races may be irrited or paced alternately. Purses divided 50, 25, 15 and 10 per cent. Entrance fee five per cent. of purse, all winners five per cent. additional. Entries Close Friday, June 28, at 11 P. M.

Records made that day no bar. The association reserves the right to postpone or declare off any rue count of weather or other unavoidable cause, in which event the entrance paid will be refunded, higher to change order of programme. Address entries and all communications to JOHN J. FOSTER, President. W. A. HANRAHAN, Sec'y, Windsor, Onto.

NO BREEDER CAN AFFORD TO BE WITHOUT OUR



-3 4 2 1 2 IMPREGNATOR OUTFIT. Consisting of our improved syringe and speculum. B duce valuable horses. Price, net, \$10.

HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., Makers, dealers and exporters of human and veterinary surgical HAUSSMANN & DUNN CO., ments, 107 S. Clark Street, Chicago. Write for complete catalogue.



as Spavins, Curbs, Windpuffs, Splints, Bunches have no terrors for a horse if the master keeps and applies Quinn's Ointment. All well known horsemen speak of it in the highest terms: Miller & Sibtey of Franklin, Pa., owners of St. Bel, brother of late Bel Boy, write, "We have used Quinn's Olitiment with great success and believe it fulfills all claimed for it. We cheerfully recommend it to our friends." For Curbe, Splinta, Spavins or Bunches it has no equal. Price \$1.00 per package. Sold by all druggists, or sent by mail.

W. B. EDDY & CO., WHITEHALL, N. Y.

THE BIG BRANFORD FAIR

The "STAR" of the East

OFFERS THE FOLLOWING

EARLY CLOSING PURSES

TO BE DECIDED AT

Branford Driving Park, Branford Conn., September 18, 19 and 20, 1901.

Tontine Hotel, No. 2 The Branford,

2.35 Trot \$1000.00 No. 3 The Hubinger Bros., 2.15 Pace \$1000.00 2.30 Pace 1000.00 No. 4 The Nutmeg State, 2.22 Pace 1000.00

ENTRIES CLOSE JUNE 29.

Entrance five per cent., payable as follows: First installment of one per cent. June 29 must accompany the entry; July 20, one per cent.; Aug. 1, one per cent.; Aug. 31, two per cent. BAR: Records made since May 1, 1901, no bar. Five per cent. additional from money winners. Usual division of purses. Right reserved to declare off and return first payment in any purse that does not fill satisfactorily.

No liability for money beyond amount paid in, providing written notice of withdrawal be received by the secretary on or before any future payment falldue, but no entry can be declared out unless all arrearages are paid. National Trotting Association rules to govern except hoppies allowed. Purse races to complete program will be announced later. For further information and entry blanks address;

> HARRY CUSHMAN, Secretary Branford Driving Park, Booms 605-6, First National Bank Building, New Haven. Ct.

Located Miles

New

presumed lands, in merce, in irrigation s profits and

hundred 1 capital be business irrigation other indu Why sl have all t vided by the still and so and money

No pr
All pr
All pr
foo ne
go
was sho
up
Corr
ress
sho
wh
wis
THE
tiss
act

furni

value

profit e

United islands

connect

It is

irrigation

\$2.50 ar

acre. T

for irrig

United :

tors in in

to give t induce t

land any If thes to private ment tax cannot th the Gover

tion speci

one hund

ing, to wh any brane

Almost

all the mo ness, on th

labor and

Western in

these magi

take care o

and in En

four, five a if irrigation

We carry the Lan

UP-TO-DATE

We clain Governmen and contrib